

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1850.

[SIXPENCE.]

CALIFORNIA AND THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

The last arrivals from the United States are full of interest and warning to all nations; and show that the crisis, long foreseen, of danger to the stability of the Union, is rapidly approaching. As the prosperity of every free and civilized country is involved in the prosperity of every other free and civilized country, it is impossible for us upon this side of the Atlantic to be indifferent to the struggle which has long been going on in America, and which is now fast ripening to its issue. The accession of California is the event which acts as the lever to upheave the whole mass of American society; and to expedite, for good or for evil, the solution of the great questions of slavery, and the permanence of the largest, wealthiest, and most powerful, confederation of republics that the world ever saw.

These events are a striking example of the divine government of the world, and of that Providence

which shapes our ends
Rough hew them as we may.

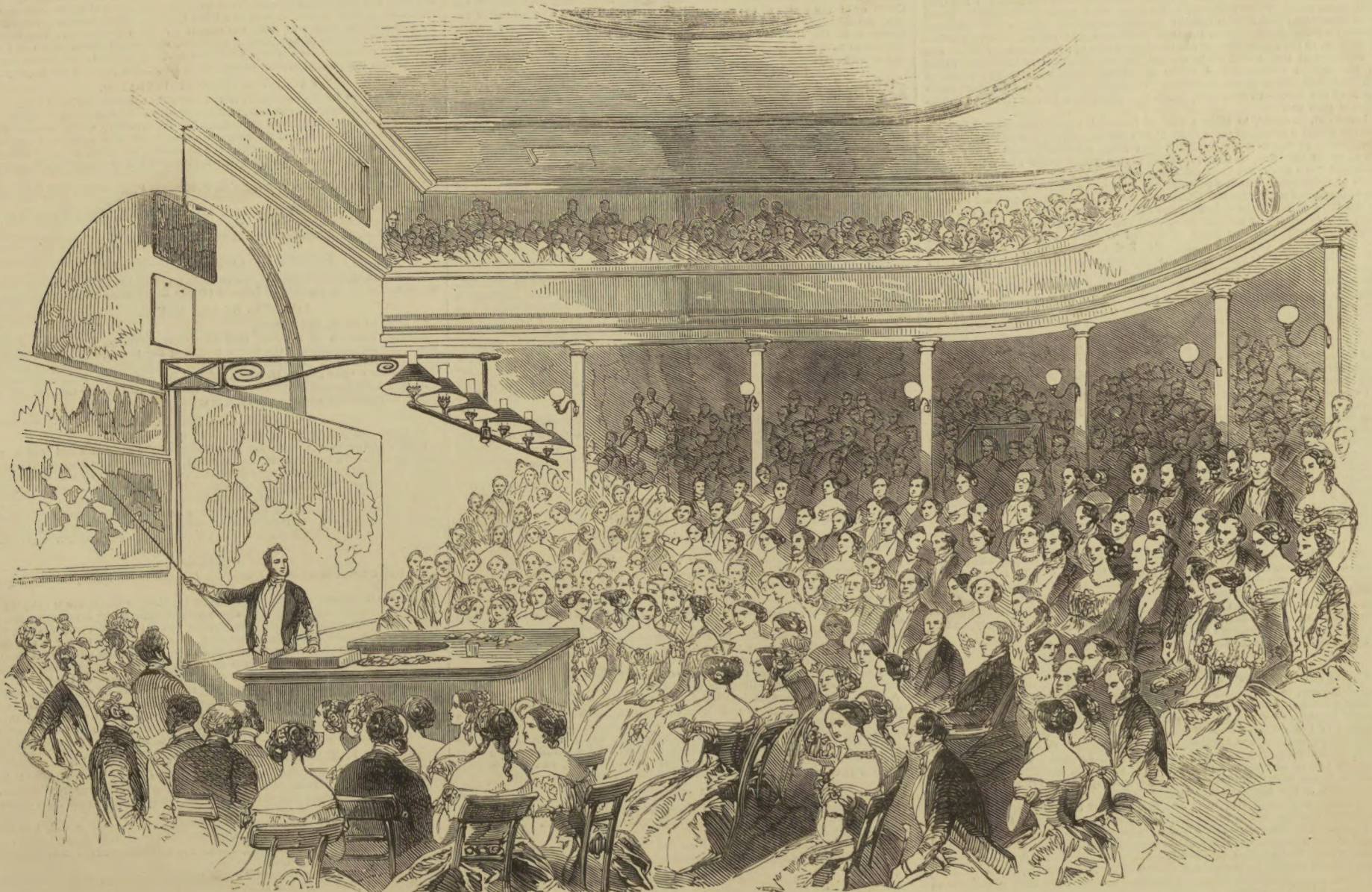
In the insolence of power and pride, and moved by an insatiable ambition or cupidity for the acquisition of territory, the United States made war upon the weak, distracted, and effete government of Mexico. Our Anglo-Saxon brethren were more successful than they anticipated or deserved to be. The unjust aggression was as fortunate as the best of causes could have hoped to be. Mexico was humbled and crippled, and was but too happy to purchase peace by the cession of a large portion of her territory, which she had long possessed without knowing that it was of any particular value. The spoil no sooner passed into the hands of the vigorous sons of English blood, than its extraordinary value was discovered. California, that had been a sealed book in the lazy and ignorant possession of the Spanish races, was found to be a true "*livre d'or*"

when the English race began to examine it—a book of which every page was printed in golden letters. The possession of this wondrous country, where pure gold in lumps worth £500 each might be had for the gathering; where each river or brook was a Pactolus; where the hills seemed actually to be built of gold; which was, in a word, the visible and tangible realization of the ancient dream of "El Dorado," might well have excited the envy of the world. Fortune seemed to be smiling upon all nations, but upon the United States more particularly, where the marvellous stories of the apparently inexhaustible wealth of this new land were found to be no unsubstantial imaginings, but sober facts. "Happy America!" said the people of the Old World, "you have not only an almost boundless extent of fertile soil, teeming with agricultural, mineral, and every other wealth; you have not only room and food for all your children, but farms for an additional hundred of millions, if they will but come and make them and take possession of them; you have not only the richest lands, but the noblest rivers and most commodious harbours in the globe; everything, in fact, in the greatest abundance that can administer to your necessities, your comforts, or your luxuries; but Fortune, as if she were determined to exhaust her own generosity in one final and crowning gift, has bestowed California upon you, and made you virtually the arbitress in a future time of the destinies of the world." But, though all this was true, and though an unjust war was the means by which this splendid and unlooked-for consummation was realized, the tale had its befitting moral. The golden cup had a drop of poison in it which the United States were destined to drink. California, instead of being the guardian angel of the Union, was fated to be its Nemesis. A venomous serpent lurked at the bottom of the treasure; and the crime, which had been apparently rewarded with so splendid an inheritance, bore its punishment, even in the

very bosom of the acquisition of which it so prematurely boasted, and of which the other nations of the world so prematurely envied them the possession. The adventurers of California, who swarmed into it from every region on the face of the globe, soon became so numerous as to be under the necessity of forming a government and a constitution for themselves. Although adventurers, composed of the most reckless, daring, and greedy of mankind, they had some conscience: they could not reconcile themselves to a property in the blood and bones of their living brothers of the Negro race; they repudiated Slavery; and, by the constitution which they peacefully and legally drew up for their future governance, they declared, amid the admiration of the world, that California should be a Free State.

In that capacity, and having fulfilled all the other conditions necessary for the purpose, California asks for admission into the American Union, and to add one more star to the transatlantic banner. The demand, though natural and to be expected, has let loose a flood of angry passions throughout the length and breadth of the Union. At present, the Confederation numbers fifteen free, and fifteen slave, States. The contending parties are equally balanced; but if California be admitted, the balance will be destroyed, and the free interest will have the preponderance in the general legislature—a preponderance which the slave States will not, and indeed cannot, submit to. Hence the present agitation.

There are only two modes of settling the question satisfactorily to the Southern or Slave States: either to reject the claim of California, or to conquer or otherwise call into federal existence a slave state to maintain the balance of these conflicting principles. The latter alternative is not easy; and if it were, it would not settle the question, or even postpone it for any appreciable length of time, for there are two other embryo States almost ready for admission into the Union. The first is the Mormon State of Deseret, daily



ROYAL INSTITUTION.—SIR RODERICK MURCHISON'S LECTURE ON THE DISTRIBUTION OF GOLD ORE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

increasing in the numbers of its population; and the second is New Mexico. Both of these growing communities have already pronounced themselves against slavery; so that the slavery interest will speedily require not merely one, but three slave States, to secure the equilibrium which is essential to their purpose. They are, therefore, straining every nerve to keep California out of the Union. The question is now fairly before Congress. On the 14th ultimo, the discussion on the Californian Constitution and the admission of that State was renewed, and had not come to a close, after successive adjournments, when the last mail left New York.

Mr. Clay has made one effort at a compromise; and during the last day's debate of which any report has reached this country, two resolutions with a similar view were submitted to the House of Representatives—namely, that it is inexpedient to receive California into the Union with her present constitution restricting slavery north of the latitude of 36 deg. 30 min.; and that the Committee on Territories be instructed to report bills providing for the organisation of the portion south of that line of latitude, with the recognition of slavery within those boundaries, southward. As far as the debates have yet gone, equal violence of speech seems to have been exhibited by the party of abolition and by the party in favour of slavery. Both talk of civil war and dissolution of the Union as mere matters of course, and as if such events were the only possible means of untying the Gordian knot of this question. But, notwithstanding this violence, there is a large fund of good sense in America, and a growing appreciation of the paramount necessity of maintaining at all hazards the solidarity of the Union. Even the senators and representatives who talk so glibly about the dissolution of this mighty Confederacy, will doubtless take care how they do more than talk. There is great license of the tongue amongst our transatlantic brethren; but the best men of America will be cool enough, before they proceed to any acts which will have a tendency to impair the strength, or endanger the continued existence of the great Republic, of which north and south, slave States and free, are equally proud. In the meantime, the question of California is of the highest interest; and the Old World, as well as the New, looks on with great solicitude for the result of their deliberations.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.—GOLD FINDING.

ON the evening of yesterday week, the 1st inst., Sir Roderick Impey Murchison, the distinguished geologist, delivered in the theatre of the Royal Institution, in Albemarle-street, a very interesting and instructive lecture on "The Distribution of Gold Ore in the crust and upon the surface of the globe." The auditory was very crowded, and included several ladies: the Duke of Northumberland, the President of the Institution, was in the chair; and among the audience were Lord Campbell and family; and the Lord Chief Baron, Sir Frederick Pollock. Upon the table were several specimens of gold ore, amongst which we noticed the large lump of Californian gold, the property of Mr. Walls, and engraved in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for January 26. There was likewise a remarkably fine lump of ore, procured from the same region upwards of thirty years since, for the Right Hon. Edward Ellice. We also observed the splendid collection belonging to Mr. Tennant. Large maps of the world, maps of Russia, &c., and a magnificent chart of the world on Mercator's projection, chiefly taken from Erman, were hung up to illustrate the lecture; and a single glance at which proved to be fallacious the popular belief that gold belonged principally to the warm regions of the south, from the fact thereupon apparent that the greater mass of the precious ore is found to the north of the equator.

Sir Roderick commenced by stating it to be an axiom that gold ore never occurs in any great quantity except under certain conditions or "constants," which may be thus briefly explained to be where the ancient stratified rocks constituting the backbones of continents, or great islands, have been penetrated and altered and crystallized by the intrusion of igneous or eruptive matter. The golden vein-stones which rise up from beneath have been carefully examined to a very considerable distance below the surface, and it has been ascertained that they invariably deteriorate in value, i. e. in the percentage of pure gold on the weight of ore, the deeper the search is made. All the rich portions are found near the surface; hence the powerful rubbing or attrition which that surface has undergone in ancient times, has, by grinding down the tops of mountains, carried away by far the greatest quantity of valuable ore, and distributed it in heaps of gravel and sand, in plateaux or in valleys. As a sample illustration of this, Sir Roderick observed, that had the Hertfordshire and Surrey hills been crystalline or eruptive rocks, and not formed as at present of chalk, the gravel-pits of Hyde Park and of Hampstead would have been the great gold mining-ground of Middlesex and the adjacent counties; whilst the mud of the Thames would be a river only where small portions of gold had been washed by the waters from its ancient banks. The London gravel is of the same age as the detritus or rubbish of Siberia, which is so rich in ore, and also contains the mammoth and other great extinct fossil quadrupeds. Never has there been gold discovered in any more recent date; hence, the learned lecturer infers gold to be of a very recent date as respects geological history, though of great antiquity as respects the human race. Indeed, the accumulations on the flanks of the Ural Mountains clearly prove that iron and copper were formed before gold. These Ural Mountains and Siberia furnish more than half of all the gold produced throughout the world. From the Ural Mountains and the twenty-five districts of Siberia, in the region around the flourishing city of Krasnojarsk, of which one is 200 miles in length and 100 in breadth, where the metal is invariably found in the broken materials and debris above mentioned—nearly the value of £3,800,000 in gold is annually derived. Geologically similar are the chief backbones of the American continent, which also afford at intervals clustered collections of gold ore.

It is right, however, to state a fact of financial importance, that California has not hitherto produced more than £1,500,000 annually. The learned lecturer adverted to a remark made by Sir Robert Peel, when addressed a few years since, by Sir Roderick, on the probability of gold being found in Australia, that he hoped "We might not have too much of a good thing." The recent explorations of those intelligent and persevering American officers, Abert, Emory, and Peck, employed under General Kearney, prove that in all the long tract watered by the Rio del Norte, the Colorado, and the Gila, which have been, for the most part, long inhabited by civilised men, gold ore is known in two or three spots only, and then the real profit is derived from gold gravel. Such will be the case in California; and Sir Roderick inveighed against what he might almost designate as the popular delusion, that all the Californian region would prove equally productive of gold. Of course his opinion is founded on the presumption that there can be no deviation from the "constants," which appeared almost, as far as they have been determined, to be a law of nature. As a proof that gold in a mine diminishes as the solid rock is perforated downwards, the authority of Colonel Colquhoun, R.A., long resident in Mexico, shows that in Guadalupe y Calvo, vein-stones opened out by British enterprise, though at first productive, gradually declined in value, and became poor as the ore was sought for deeper, and finally became purely argentiferous. The same has been shown by Mr. Warrington Smyth to be the case in the gold mines of Hungary.

Long before the discovery was actually made, Sir Roderick Murchison had inferred, from the description of the Australian rocks by Count Strzelecki, that certain ranges there contained gold; and now Mr. John Phillips, a Cornish miner, had actually found that gold ore was disseminated there over the surface throughout 300 square miles.

Sir Roderick Murchison, in a brief historical view of the subject, remarked that Job was a true and good geologist when he said, "There is a vein for the silver," and "the earth hath dust of gold." It would be in vain to assign any limit to the productive value of silver mines when science had been fully applied to them; for they increase in value as in depth, whereas gold diminishes as we descend to seek it. In terminating this admirable paper, the learned lecturer reminded his audience that if the precious ore had remained locked up in solid vein-stones, and there interlarded with other minerals, alloys, and stone, it would have been incalculably less accessible to man than it is now, when distributed as a separate and loose material along the sides of hills and slopes of valleys. "If, however," said Sir Roderick, in conclusion, "we allow ourselves to speculate on the moral effects of this golden shower, we must, I apprehend, admit, with an ancient historian (Diodorus Siculus—but no geologist!), that gold is obtained with toil, is retained with difficulty, creates everywhere anxiety, and in its use produces both pleasure and pain."

The learned lecturer concluded his discourse amidst loud cheers.

GIGANTIC BIRDS OF NEW ZEALAND.—At the meeting of the Geological Society, on Wednesday week, Dr. Mantell, in illustration of a memoir on a large collection of fossil and rock specimens lately received from his son, Mr. Walter Mantell, of Wellington, New Zealand, exhibited some highly interesting remains of the extinct birds of that country. Among them were skulls and mandibles, egg-shells, and numerous bones of the hinder extremities. The most remarkable specimens were a pair of perfect feet, including the tarso-metatarsals and twelve phalangeals of the foot of the same individual, *Diornis giganteus*, which were found standing erect, a yard apart, in a tertiary deposit, at Waikonaui, in the Middle Island of New Zealand. The position in which they were found, and the perfect state of the bones, and their close apposition, seem to indicate that the bird to which they belonged had become mired in the swamp, and perished on the spot. These bones are so perfect as to admit of being fixed together like a recent skeleton. The foot must have been 16 inches long and 18 inches wide. The original bird is estimated at ten feet in height. Coeval with these colossal extinct birds were one species of dog, two of seals, one of penguin, albatross, water-hen, and parrot. Extensive caverns have been discovered in the North Island, and these are said to contain in their stalagmitic floors bones of various animals.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The liberty of speech at public meetings, which in monarchical England is as unrestricted as the breathing of the atmosphere, is considered by the authorities in Republican France an enjoyment of so perilous a nature, that it should only be participated in by the many on certain prescribed occasions. The principal of these consists of a short period anterior to the election of members of the Legislative Chamber; and at such times "the people," like children permitted for a brief space to indulge in some otherwise forbidden pleasure, give way to the most absurd license in the use of the tongue. Paris at the present moment furnishes, amongst a few sensible meetings of electors, several most ludicrous instances of those babbling assemblages in which the Socialists give utterance to the wildest, the silliest, and the most hateful sentiments, whether as regards the science of political government or the foundation, laws, and guidance of society itself, that can be conceived; the sole ruling principle with those regenerators of the world being, that they should enjoy the good things of life without earning or inheriting them, and that, in order to attain that end, they are justified in marching through seas of blood. For the present, the grand scapegoat with these gentry is the *bourgeoisie*, whom they hate for not being poor, as their fathers hated the old noblesse for not being low-born.

The disgust inspired by the harangues of those brawlers is so general, that it would appear almost the sounder policy for the Government to allow them to talk themselves down, by the contempt that their folly would excite, than, by restricting them to certain opportunities, attach an air of importance to them to which it would be a libel on the civilization of the age to suppose that they could otherwise attain. Some members of the Legislative Assembly, who were guilty of using language of the kind referred to, have been called to account there; and on Tuesday, the President, M. Dupin, communicated to the House reports made by the police on incendiary speeches delivered by M. Michel de Bourges, who, in an address to a meeting of 800 individuals, on the 1st of March, attacked the principle of property as follows:—"The day after their triumph the people will inquire into the origin of fortunes and capital, and proceed to wind up the accounts of the *bourgeoisie*. They will be justified in so doing, after examining the accounts of royalty, unless the *bourgeoisie* should voluntarily consent to the sacrifice, which I strongly recommend them to do. The people produce everything, and it is to them consequently that everything belongs. The Republic, as it exists to-day, is a mere empty word."

M. Michel de Bourges protested on his honour—and five of his colleagues and 2000 citizens of Montmartre, who had heard him, would attest—that the words imputed to him had not been uttered by him. He, on the contrary, preached conciliation; and he defied the Ministry and its agents to substantiate their charge. He had said that it was time the misunderstanding existing between the *bourgeoisie* and the people should cease, and that both should take each other by the hand. The speech ascribed to him was a fabrication.

This explanation, however, appeared so unsatisfactory, that the report of the police was referred to a committee of inquiry. Another member, M. Bancel, whose language was not so violent, made some explanations which were accepted, and with respect to him the order of the day was voted, and the matter dropped.

It is expected that the committee to which the matter was referred will report against the prosecution of M. Michel de Bourges, as it is believed that the members of it are disposed to give every possible latitude to a representative of the people while addressing public meetings, particularly when immediately preceding an election.

Amongst the friends of order, as those opposed to Socialism style themselves, a preliminary ballot has been taken to decide who, out of all the candidates, should be chosen by them to be put in nomination for the representation of Paris. No less than 60,000 electors voted, and the persons selected were General de la Hitte, Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Borjeau, and M. Foy. This result is favourable to peace and order, and will have a good effect upon the departments. MM. Chabrol (Legitimist), Chemeau, Arrighi de Padoue (Bonapartist), Thayer, and Marbeau have, in consequence, withdrawn their claims to represent the metropolis. The Socialists do not relax their efforts to get their men returned, and the contest is looked to with much anxiety.

The Government were defeated on Tuesday in the *bureaux* of the Assembly on the appointment of the committee for examining the bill nominating Mayors and deputy Mayors. Fourteen members were named, out of which eleven are opposed to the Ministry. According to the proposed law, the municipalities would be deprived of the privilege of electing a Mayor, and all Mayors would be chosen by the Government sitting in Paris, thus adding to an already excessive centralisation.

M. Cassavente, a law student, who acted as private secretary to Sobrier after the revolution of February, was sentenced by court-martial in Paris, on Tuesday, to transportation for life, for the insurrection of June, 1848.

The President of the Republic has conferred the Legion of Honour on several retired military officers.

Five soldiers of the 17th Light Infantry have been sentenced to death by court-martial, for disobeying instructions at Lyons on the 15th of June.

PRUSSIA.

Accounts from Berlin, dated the 5th inst., state that the Prussian members of the Chamber of the States to meet at Erfurt have been nominated by the Government. They are almost all of aristocratic rank, Count Arnim being at the head of the list. It appears that the Democrats and the ultra-Constitutionalists will not interfere in the coming elections for the First Chamber, because the Government has adopted for those elections the same mode as for the other Chamber. The Government having used its privilege of nominating members for the Chamber of the States of the restricted federation, all those who sincerely desire that Germany should attain to a definite constitutional state are greatly discouraged, the choice of so many members of the aristocracy being too significant to permit of the hope of a favourable development of the internal liberties of Germany.

DENMARK AND SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

It is stated on authority that the Danish Ministers have determined to abstain from any further negotiation relative to a fixed prolongation of the armistice. This resolution has been communicated to the ambassadors of the mediating powers, with the observation that the interests of Denmark, under present circumstances, called for such conditions as, in the opinion of the Government, could not be accepted by Prussia or Germany.

AUSTRIA.

The Vienna Journals of the 27th ult. state that intelligence had been received from Transylvania to the effect that the Russians were assembling a considerable military force at the defile of Goito, on the Transylvanian frontier, with the intention of again occupying Transylvania, so as to allow the Austrian troops to march into Italy, and to the frontier of Germany. This intelligence had caused great sensation at Vienna.

SWITZERLAND.

The Federal Council of Switzerland has addressed a circular, dated 26th ult., to the different cantonal governments, announcing that the French Republic is disposed to admit into the Foreign Legion of Africa such political refugees as may be willing to serve, under certain conditions. The Council expresses the belief that the cantons will agree with it in thinking that it is of importance to seize that opportunity of affording a resource to the refugees who are too much compromised to return to their own country, and who do not find any occupation in Switzerland. The Council directs the cantons to notify this to the refugees, and to draw up lists of such individuals as may be willing to avail themselves of the privilege.

ITALIAN STATES.

ROME.—Accounts from Rome of the 27th ult. state that the anniversary of the French Republic was celebrated by a grand sham fight and review. Dr. Cullen has been consecrated Primate of Ireland and Archbishop of Armagh. Another military execution took place on the 26th, on a man who was found carrying a knife on his person.

From Naples there are no further details respecting the eruption of Mount Vesuvius.

GREECE.

The suspension of the blockade by Admiral Parker, in consequence of the acceptance of the interposition of good offices by the French, has been notified to the Greek Government.

UNITED STATES.

Advices to the 20th ult. have been received from New York. The American Senate had not concluded the debate on slavery. The Senate had rejected the nomination of Colonel Webb as Envoy to Austria. Two senators, Dr. Givin and J. C. Freeman, had arrived at Washington from San Francisco.

A destructive fire had taken place at Camp-street, New Orleans, on the 16th February, by which property to the amount of 1,000,000 dollars was lost. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

The amount of gold received since the *Niagara's* departure from California amounted to above three millions of dollars.

A proposition has been submitted to the Secretary of the Navy, by Henry Grinnell, Esq., a merchant of this city, to equip and furnish two suitable vessels for the prosecution of the search after Sir John Franklin, provided the Government will countenance the expedition by appointing naval officers to take command of it. The suggestion will probably be adopted. A number of the most accomplished officers are ready to volunteer for the service, and among those spoken of in connexion with the command is Lieut. Lynch.

CANADA.

From Canada we learn that serious riots had taken place at Three Rivers, in connexion with the School Act. The Assessor's house was burnt. The military were obliged to be called out.

A fire which broke out at Montreal on the 18th of February, had burned the Canadian Institute Library and the Governor's office.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

From Panama the latest dates are to the 22nd of January. The *Oregon* steamer had arrived at San Francisco with upwards of 2,000,000 dollars' worth of gold dust, and about 300 passengers.

There was a great deal of fever existing in Panama, but no serious cases; it yielded to mild remedies, but it takes a considerable time for the patients to regain their strength.

The railway had not commenced, notwithstanding the fine weather was so very favourable for its beginning. It is generally supposed that capital was still wanting to carry out the project. It was current at Panama that Baring Brothers had invested £50,000 in the line.

Traffic on the Isthmus was increasing daily to a very considerable extent. At Chagres there had arrived, within five days, no fewer than four American steamers with passengers for California. There were the *Cherokee*, with 125 passengers; the *Alabama*, with 80; the *Telegraph*, with 70; and the *Falcon*, with 272—making in all 547.

A body of commissioners on the part of the states of Nicaragua, Honduras, and St. Salvador, have agreed to a series of articles for establishing a federal union between those states.

CALIFORNIA.

The news from San Francisco reaches to the 31st of December, the details of which were published last week.

Two hundred and fifty vessels remained in the harbour of San Francisco without crews.

The precious ore is still plentiful at the diggings, but the picking of it is attended with great risk of health at this season; dysentery prevailed to a great extent, which, it is said, the doctors attribute to the quality of the water.

WEST INDIES.

Accounts to the 7th ult. have been received from Jamaica.

The House of Assembly had closed. Among the last bills which had received the assent of the Governor, was one which will relieve all steam-vessels arriving in the ports of the island from payment of the customary tonnage dues. The session was, as our readers are aware, a tedious and protracted one.

The February term of the Supreme Court of Judicature had commenced its sitting before the three Judges. Mr. William Girod, editor of the *Colonial Standard*, was to be prosecuted for a libel on the council of the island.

Some excitement had been created at Kingston in consequence of an unsuccessful administration of chloroform. The subject was a patient in the Public Hospital, and being about to undergo a very painful surgical operation, it was deemed advisable to place him under the influence of chloroform. The sponge, steeped in the liquid, however, had scarcely been applied to the nostrils, when the unfortunate fellow struggled a great deal, made a few stertorous inspirations, and then ceased to exist. The quantity applied was about one drachm. The jury delivered the following verdict:—

That the deceased died from the inhalation of chloroform, and the jurors are of opinion that the diseased state of deceased's heart predisposed him to the fatal effects which followed the use of the chloroform—age, twenty-nine years.

At Barbadoes the Legislative Council had closed; and it was expected that the general elections would take place on the 25th of February, and pass off quietly.

The small island of Montserrat is suffering to a dreadful extent with the small-pox; no less than 700 of the inhabitants being affected with it, and it was feared that a large number of the cases would prove fatal. The disease had been introduced into Antigua. A meeting of the Board of Health at Antigua had been held, for the purpose of concerting the best means of alleviating the sufferings of those afflicted with the disease, and a large amount of provisions had been purchased and forwarded for distribution.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

Viscount Gough took the oath and his seat.

AUDIT OF RAILWAY ACCOUNTS.

Earl GRANVILLE moved the first reading of the Government Railway Audit Bill, by which it was proposed to secure, with the smallest amount of interference, an independent and continuous audit of railway accounts by means of a permanent central board, composed of delegates elected by the proprietors of each company; these delegates to have one or more votes, in proportion to the capital paid up by the several companies. Ample powers were to be given to this board, who were to lay their reports before Parliament at the beginning of each session.

Lord MONTEAGLE expressed his satisfaction that the Government had at last introduced a bill of this kind on their own responsibility, and the bill was read a first time.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

Lord STANLEY having presented a petition complaining of the "management clauses" of the National Education Bill,

The Bishop of LONDON, wishing to avoid what he considered the "great calamity" of a discussion of the controversy that had occurred with the Committee of the Privy Council, recommended the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the whole operation of the Education Bill.

The Archbishop of CANTERBURY supported the motion, believing that information was wanted, as there had been errors and false suspicions on both sides.

Lord BROUGHAM regretted that the constant desire of all parties to promote education, and the efforts made by the legislature for that purpose, should be in so great a degree frustrated through the anxiety of Churchmen and Dissenters, respectively, to obtain the ascendancy.

The Bishop of CHICHESTER hoped to see the committee appointed. The Bishop of ST. DAVID'S would be glad to have information on the subject, but did not believe that any satisfactory result could be expected from the inquiries conducted by a committee.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE, referring to the late meeting at Willis's Rooms, declared that almost every statement there made could be contradicted on unquestionable authority. The Church of England, which was at that meeting pronounced to have been neglected, had in fact received the full proportion of the amount at the disposal of the Government. His Lordship then stated the amount of benefit that had already resulted from the educational grants. No less than 800 schools had been founded with the assistance of these grants, and remained in close connexion with the Privy Council. With respect to the motion for a committee, he saw no sufficient reason for its appointment. The investigation would be one of appalling magnitude, and would hardly aid the Privy Council in the execution of the difficult task assigned to them. At all events, he trusted that the present system would not be suspended pending the inquiry.

PARTY PROCESSIONS (IRELAND).

On the motion for the commitment of the Party Processions (Ireland) Bill, The Duke of WELLINGTON said, that the measure did not go far enough. At funerals and other occasions of ceremonial or festivity, when crowds were gathered together, causes of disturbance would inevitably arise, and the only way of securing quiet was to prohibit the possession, or, at all events, the carrying of arms on those and on all other occasions by any person who could not produce a game certificate.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE objected to turn the Processions Bill into an Arms Bill. After some observations from Lord MONTEAGLE and Lord STANLEY, the bill went through committee.

The Ecclesiastical Commission Bill was read a third time and passed.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The SPEAKER announced that the petition presented against the return of one of the members for the City of London (Baron Rothschild) had been withdrawn.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE.

In reply to Sir W. Molesworth, Lord J. RUSSELL gave notice that he would move, on Tuesday in Passion Week, the adjournment of the House from that day to Monday, the 8th of April, for the Easter recess. The noble Lord stated that on Monday next he would ask for some navy votes; that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would, on the 15th inst., make his financial statement; and that the Australian Government Bill would be proceeded with on the 22nd instant.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.

To a question put by Mr. Sanders, Lord PALMERSTON replied that no renewal of the armistice had been agreed upon by Denmark and Prussia and Central Germany. Her Majesty's Government was in communication with the three parties with the view of obtaining a fixed prolongation of the armistice, and of negotiating a final arrangement of the question in dispute. There were differences on both sides which had, as yet, prevented the renewal of the armistice; but it still continued *de facto*, and would continue till one of the parties should give notice to terminate it. He (Lord Palmerston) did not think one of the parties had an intention to give such notice.

GREECE.

Mr. HUME asked in what state were our relations with Greece, on which great anxiety existed.

Lord PALMERSTON—Sir, the state of our relations with Greece is this, that it has been thought necessary to make a prompt demand for certain redress, for which application had been previously made without success; and that redress having been refused, reprisals commenced, consisting in the taking in pledge of certain property as a security for our demands. By the last advices it appeared that sufficient seizures had thus been made. Meanwhile, the good offices of the French Government had been accepted, but the negotiator on the part of that Government had not arrived. Diplomatic relations have all the time continued between this country and Greece, although Mr. Wyse has embarked on board the British fleet; and to show that there has been no breach of courtesy in the business, I may mention that, on the occurrence of the anniversary of the arrival of the Queen of Greece, the British fleet saluted in full form. (Laughter.)

PARLIAMENTARY VOTERS (IRELAND) BILL.

On the House going into committee on the Parliamentary Voters (Ireland) Bill, Sir K. FERGUSON moved the omission of the 2d or "joint occupancy" clause. Lord J. RUSSELL said the Government had no objection to omit the clause if the Irish members would consent.

A number of Irish representatives spoke in answer to this appeal, but their judgments differed considerably as to the advisability of omitting the clause; and Lord J. RUSSELL observed that, under the circumstances, the Government would persist in retaining it.

The discussion was prolonged for some considerable time, and excited much diversity of opinion. Several Liberal representatives objected to the clause, on the ground that it would tend to enhance the already excessive power of the landlords; and many Opposition members arrived at a similar conclusion, under the belief that it would encourage the manufacture of fictitious votes.

Sir R. PEEL, who closed the debate on this amendment, characterised the system of fictitious voting as "abominable," and attributed many of the social evils that afflicted the country to the great stimulus to the vote manufacture afforded by the 40s. freehold qualification introduced by the Irish Reform Bill. He coincided in wishing to give an extended franchise to Ireland, but only upon such a principle as would secure its being *bond fide*.

On a division, the clause was carried by a majority of 144 to 104; majority, 40. On the third clause, Sir F. THESIGER argued upon the impropriety of allowing parties to enjoy the franchise who had paid no rates, nor even possessed any beneficial interest in the property, of which they were the nominal owners. He proposed an amendment to the clause, so drawn as to render more stringent the property qualification required under the clause.

Lord J. RUSSELL persisted in believing that the £5 annual value of property, held in fee or for life, as proposed in the clause, was quite high enough by way of qualification.

Lord J. Manners, the Attorney-General, Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Reynolds, and Mr. Sadleir continued the debate, after which the committee divided—

For the amendment	30
Against	106
Majority	—76

Some further amendments were afterwards proposed to the third clause, leading to a very miscellaneous debate, the contest being principally carried on between Sir J. JERVIS and Sir F. THESIGER.

The clause was ultimately adopted with some alterations. Clauses 4 and 5 were agreed to without a debate. On clause 6 a long discussion arose, in the course of which a declaration was elicited from Sir G. GREY, that the bill was not designed to interfere with any species of qualification under which the franchise was at the present moment conferred. Another division took place on an amendment moved by Mr. GROGAN, which was negatived by a majority of 170 to 83.

Mr. REYNOLDS moved an amendment, reducing the rating qualification from £8 to £5 in boroughs. He called on Mr. Hume, and the English reformers, to support his motion, which would much extend the electoral basis, and even, in some instances, prevent the constituencies being considerably reduced, as they would be if the £8 rating were established.

Sir W. SOMERVILLE felt compelled to oppose the amendment. Here capitulated some of the reasons and calculations that had led the Government to fix the qualification as it stood in the bill, and declared their intention of adhering to it. Mr. FRENCH supported the amendment, as did Sir L. O'BRIEN and Colonel RAWDON.

Mr. ROEBUCK said that the small borough constituencies in England were the great hotbeds of corruption, and that the £3 qualification would create a vast number of similarly contracted and corruptible electoral bodies in Ireland. To reduce the £8 to £5 would so widen the basis as to effect a cure of the evil to a very considerable degree.

Mr. M. J. O'CONNELL pronounced the bill under the £8 qualification a mockery of justice to Ireland.

The amendment was supported by Sir D. NORREYS, Mr. Sadleir, Mr. Maurice O'Connell, and Mr. Scully. A division was then called for, and the gallery partially cleared, when

Lord CASTLEBAGH expressed his hope that some member of the Government would condescend to give some reply to the arguments that had been adduced by so many Irish members in favour of the reduced qualification.

After some conversation, Lord J. RUSSELL could see no reason why, if a £5 qualification were adopted for boroughs in Ireland, a similar qualification should not be extended to England. The bill had been framed after mature consideration; and he believed that, should a £5 franchise be adopted, it would be fatal to the passing of the bill.

Mr. Christopher, Mr. Roebuck, Mr. McCullagh, Mr. Kershaw, and Mr. Grogan continued the discussion, and the committee divided.

For the amendment	90
Against	142
Majority	—52

Mr. GROGAN moved that the police rate and grand jury cess should be included with the poor-rate as requisites for qualification.

Lord J. RUSSELL thought the addition would form an injurious incumbrance upon the measure.

The amendment was negatived without a division. Clause 6, with some alterations, having been agreed to, the Chairman reported progress, and the House resumed. The bill is to be proceeded with, if possible, on Monday next.—Adjourned at a quarter-past one o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.
COMMONS ENCLOSURE.

Earl GRANVILLE moved the second reading of the Commons Enclosure Bill. Lord PORTMAN impressed on the Government the necessity of taking measures to procure accurate statistical information relative to agriculture.

Earl GRANVILLE said that the Government were well convinced of the utility of trustworthy agricultural statistics, and that their attention would be turned to the subject. The bill was read a second time.

The Earl of MOUNTCASHEL moved for correspondence connected with the *Earl Grey* emigrant ship, and for a variety of papers bearing on the question of emigration.

Earl GREY offered no objection to the production of the required papers; but took the opportunity to assert that the complaints made against the officers of emigrant ships were generally unfounded, though he admitted that in some instances it was otherwise. In one case he confessed that the owners of the ship had been fined £500.

The Earl of MOUNTCASHEL gave notice of a motion for further papers on this subject, and proceeded to answer Lord GREY's assertions, and to instance the case of the *Surveyor* emigrant ship as one showing the existence of abuses; when he was called to order by Lord BROUGHAM, and an amusing altercation took place between the noble Earl and the noble and learned Lord, each insisting that the other was "the most disorderly Peer in the House."

On the motion of Lord BROUGHAM, the Removal of Obstructions in the Corn Trade (Scotland) Bill was read a second time.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.
NEW MEMBER.

Col. ROMILLY took the oath and his seat for Canterbury, in the room of Lord Albert Denison, promoted to the Upper House. The hon. and gallant member was introduced by Sir J. Romilly (the Solicitor-General) and Mr. Ord.

CONDITION OF THE POOR.

Mr. SLANEY submitted a resolution for the appointment of a standing committee or unpaid commission to consider and report on practical plans, not connected with political changes, for the social improvement of the working and poorer classes. The hon. member cited a number of reports to establish that during several years the labouring classes were deteriorating in condition, that they suffered from ignorance, disease, poverty, discomfort, and that they were sinking lower and lower in the sink of crime. The cost of crime, he said, was not less than £11,000,000 in England and Wales, to which, if poor-rates, hospital funds, expenses of prisons, &c., were added, the amount would be raised to £27,000,000, or £40,000,000 for the United Kingdom. He thought that great advantage would be derived from the spending of this sum in training the rising generation, before steeped in poverty or tainted with crime.

Mr. LACY seconded the motion. Mr. TRELAWNY opposed it, on the ground that such a motion would induce the working classes to depend on Parliament for relief, instead of relying on their own exertions.

Sir G. GREY recommended the withdrawal of the motion, which he considered too vague and indefinite to be of practical utility, or to be likely to carry out the praiseworthy object which the hon. member had in view.

Mr. Sotherton, Mr. Hume, Mr. M. Milnes, Mr. Stanford, Mr. Campbell, and Lord R. Grosvenor complimented the hon. member on the philanthropic scope of his motion, but recommended him not to injure the good cause he advocated by pressing it to a division.

Mr. SLANEY yielded to the general wish of the House, and withdrew his motion. Lord J. RUSSELL appealed to Sir De Lacy Evans to postpone his motion for extending the elective franchise to all persons who pay assessed, income, or property tax, on the ground that the subject was fully discussed on Mr. Hume's motion, and that a debate on the franchise now might prejudice the Parliamentary Voters (Ireland) Bill.

Sir DE LACY EVANS responded to the appeal of the First Minister, and postponed his motion to some day after Easter.

POSTAL COMMUNICATION WITH PARIS.

Mr. MACKINNON moved for a Select Committee to ascertain the most expeditious and least expensive mode of postal communication between London and Paris.

Mr. W. COWPER said the Government had no objection to the committee, but he desired the House to remember that, in considering this question, the material point to decide was not by which route the most rapid communication could be made at any particular time, but by which route communications could be carried throughout the whole year in all weathers and seasons, so as to have the mails delivered with punctuality, and as near as possible at a certain hour. The hon. member suggested the addition to the motion of the words, "and to the north of Europe."

Mr. HUME recommended the extension of the penny postage to our colonies. After a short conversation, the motion was agreed to, with the addition of the words suggested by Mr. W. Cowper.

FREEMEN'S STAMP DUTIES.

Alderman SIDNEY moved for leave to bring in a Bill to abolish the payment of Fines and Stamp Duties on the admission of Freemen into Corporations of cities and boroughs in England and Wales.

The Attorney-General opposed the bill, on the ground that it would violate the principle of self-government conferred on the municipal corporations, by taking from them the power of retaining or abolishing, as they deem fit, the payment of fines, &c., on the admission of freemen.

Colonel SIBTHORP advised the hon. Alderman to withdraw his bill, and to confine his attention to the city of London alone.

Sir B. HALL called on the Government to redeem the pledge they had long ago given to reform the Corporation of London.

After a short discussion, Mr. Alderman SIDNEY asked leave to withdraw his motion, with the intention of renewing it on a future day.

The Attorney-General objected to the withdrawal, and the motion was negatived without a division.

TIMBER DUTIES.

Mr. MITCHELL moved that the House resolve itself into a committee to take into consideration the duties on wood, with the view of remitting the duty on all wood used in shipbuilding. The hon. member contended that the consumers obtained all the advantage of the reduction of the duties heretofore made, and urged the remission of the duty he asked for as an act of bare justice to the shipbuilders, now exposed to competition with all the world. He calculated that the revenue would only lose £35,000 by the remission.

Mr. HEADLAM seconded the motion.

Mr. LABOUCHERE could give no opinion one way or the other upon the question of the proposed remission; all he could give was the stereotyped answer, that it would not be convenient for him, as a member of the Government, to discuss the matter until after the Chancellor of the Exchequer's general financial statement.

Mr. CARDWELL urged the remission of the duty, on the general principle that had been adopted by the House of taking all duties off the raw material. The continuance of the duty on wood used in shipbuilding, now that shipbuilders are exposed to unlimited competition, could not be defended on any principle of justice, policy, or expediency.

Mr. HENLEY wished to know, if all the burdens were to be taken off interests exposed to general competition, where the system was to stop. This debate was an instructive one, and this proposition was the beginning of the end. Before the shipping interest was exposed to competition with the world, the House ought well to have considered what the ultimate result would be.

Mr. MITCHELL appeared inclined to withdraw his motion, but honourable members around him, seeing the Ministerial benches almost unoccupied, advised him to take advantage of the state of the House, and to insist on a division. He followed their advice, and there were—

For going into committee	45
Against it	32
Majority against the Government	—13

Mr. MITCHELL postponed going into committee until that day fortnight.

RAILWAY AUDIT.

Mr. STANFORD rose to move for leave to bring in a Bill for the more effectual Audit of Railway Accounts, but, as he was proceeding with his speech, the House was counted out at ten o'clock, there being but thirty-one members present.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House sat from noon to six o'clock. The Civil Bill, Boroughs (Ireland), Bill was read a second time.

PUBLIC HEALTH (SCOTLAND).

Leave was given to the Lord Advocate to bring in a Bill to Facilitate Procedure in the Court of Session in Scotland; and likewise a Bill to make more effectual provision for regulating the Police of towns and populous places in Scotland, and for cleansing, paving, draining, lighting, and improving the same; also a Bill for Promoting Public Health in Scotland.

MARRIAGES BILL.

The adjourned debate on the second reading of the Marriages Bill was resumed by Mr. HOFE. The honourable member opposed the bill, contending that, should the Legislature pass it, they would have to legalise hereafter all the marriages that had been celebrated in violation of the existing laws.

Mr. S. HERBERT considered that, balancing the evils, it would be a less one to pass the bill than to reject it, and therefore he felt himself justified in voting for the second reading, though he would do so with considerable reluctance.

Mr. ROEBUCK opposed the bill, which he thought would, if passed, break down the existing affectionate feelings between a man and his wife's sister, and between the wife and her sister substituting feelings of jealousy and suspicion.

Mr. SPOONER advocated the bill, on the ground that it was calculated to confer a benefit upon the middle and humble classes.

Mr. E. PALMER argued that the measure was contrary to Divine law; and that, even if it could be proved that some advantage would accrue to society by passing it, the Legislature would still be bound to throw the shield of protection over the wife's sister, to save her from suspicion, and enable her to retain those affectionate relations that exist naturally between sisters and between an aunt and her sister's children.

Lord MAHON opposed the bill. Mr. M. MILNES supported it.

Mr. COCKBURN supported the measure. It appeared to be admitted by common consent that the question should be decided without any reference to Scripture authority. (Cries of "No, no.") Why, the hon. member for Abingdon, at the very outset of his argument, admitted that the matter was one of extreme doubt, so much so that it ought to be settled by the Church of England; but that was impossible, when they came to consider the difference existing in the Church itself upon these topics. Besides, the Church had quite enough to settle upon their own hands. After the lapse of two hundred years, a most important question had to be referred by the Church to the decision of a lay tribunal. But supposing the Church did settle it, would the Dissenters be satisfied, as that body were unanimously in favour of the present bill? The bill now relieved the clergy from the necessity of celebrating these marriages, and he thought this a wise course, and that the question would become, what it ought to be, one of conscience.

Mr. SHEIL was not aware whether his learned friend was a member of the Established Church (hear, hear); but he should say, from his speech, he was a Christian "unattached." (Loud laughter.) The theological part of the question had been exhausted by two forensic theologians. (Laughter.) His objections to the measure were of a social character. He could not give his assent to a bill the effect of which would be to make the pathway of one sister to the nuptial altar over the coffin of the other—which would teach women to associate the idea of a wedding garment with a sister's shroud. Should the bill pass, at what degree would the House pause? Would they permit a man to marry the daughter of his wife? The right hon. gentleman asserted that the religious members of the Established Church in England were against the bill, it was abhorrent to the people of Scotland, and the people of Ireland were decidedly hostile to it.

Mr. ANSTAY contended that the marriages in question were not offences against the law of God, but only offences against an act of Parliament. This was a question of religious liberty affecting Roman Catholics and all classes of Dissenters, and therefore he should support the bill in all its stages.

Mr. COBDEN said he had watched the tendency of the debates on this question for several years, and he came to the conclusion that the opposition raised against the bill originated, and was maintained, with a particular party of the Established Church, who desired to carry us back towards Paganism, to genuflexions, and all the errors and absurdities of the medieval Church. This measure would not interfere with any religious opinions in England, Scotland, or Ireland, because it was only a permissive one. There was no authority in the Bible condemnatory of these marriages, and the attempt to make them illegal by Act of Parliament was a violation of conscience and of religious liberty, and was in direct opposition to public opinion in this country. The House would not tolerate setting up the canonical law against the Bible, and therefore the religious grounds upon which the bill had been at first opposed had been abandoned.

Mr. GOULBURN denied that the religious grounds of opposition to the bill had been abandoned. On the contrary, these grounds had been emphatically relied on during the course of the debate. By the law of Leviticus these marriages were prohibited, and on that law he based his opposition to the bill. The right honourable gentleman put several cases resting on the same principle as marriage with the sister of a deceased wife, to prove that, should that marriage be legalised, the Legislature should go many steps further, and it would be impossible to foresee where they could stop.

Mr. J. S. WORTLEY replied, and the House divided.

For the second reading of the bill	182
Against it	130
Majority for the bill	—52

The bill was read a second time, and the committee was fixed for Wednesday next.

Mr. FOX MAULE gave notice that he would move a clause that the bill should not extend to Scotland.

NEWSPAPER STAMPS.

Mr. SCHOLEFIELD moved for an estimate of the annual expense of collecting the stamp duty on newspapers, stating the number and wages of persons employed at Somerset House, and in Edinburgh and Manchester, in stamping the paper; the annual cost of machinery, and the expense of clerks, including those who receive the money for stamps.—Agreed to.—Adjourned at six o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.
NEW PEERS.

Lord Lonsborough and Lord Overstone took the oaths and their seats. Lord Lonsborough was introduced by Lord Foley and Lord Eddisbury, and Lord Overstone by Lord Portman and Lord Campbell.

REMOVAL OF OBSTRUCTIONS IN THE CORN TRADE (SCOTLAND) BILL.

Lord BROUGHAM moved the committee of this bill.

The Duke of RICHMOND urged the postponement of the bill until May, in order to give time to consult the landlords of Scotland on the subject.

Lord BROUGHAM had every wish that the bill should receive the amplest consideration, but if he were to postpone it until May he would risk losing the bill. He would move the committee now, and would not object to postpone the next stage until after Easter.

The bill then passed through committee.

PARTY PROCESSIONS (IRELAND) BILL.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE moved the bringing up the report of the amendments to this bill. He suggested to the noble Duke (Wellington) the propriety of permitting the report to be now received, and of moving the clause of which he had given notice on the third reading.

The Duke of WELLINGTON agreed to the suggestion of the noble Marquis, and gave notice that on the third reading of the bill he should move a clause preventing any person appearing in arms in Ireland out of his house.

Lord MONTEAGLE gave notice of his intention to move certain clauses on the third reading.

The report was then brought up and agreed to, and the bill was ordered to be read a third time.

SUNDAY TRADING.

The Bill to prevent Sunday Trading was read a second time, and referred to a select committee.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

ADMISSION OF JEWS INTO PARLIAMENT.

Mr. P. WOOD gave notice that on an early day he should move the appointment of a committee to search the journals of the House for any precedents which relate to the admission of Jews to a seat in the House without being previously sworn on the Holy Gospel; also, to inquire into and report upon the circumstances under which Mr. Deedes, in 1833, was allowed to make an affirmation to the effect of the usual oaths on taking his seat; and to inquire into and report upon the legislative enactments which allow Jews and persons not professing Christianity to make affirmation in courts of law, and be sworn on the Bible where oaths on the Evangelists are usually required.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

Mr. B. OSBORNE wished to call the attention of the House to a matter of privilege. He had seen that day in the *Morning Chronicle* an advertisement to the effect that the hon. member for Cambridge (Mr. Campbell) intended to call the attention of the House to a matter that occurred in a recent debate in that House. He (Mr. B. Osborne) wished to know whether it was competent for the hon. member to comment upon a former debate.

The SPEAKER said an hon. member could not comment on a former debate without transgressing the rules of the House.

Mr. HUME asked whether it was proper for any hon. member to advertise in the public papers on such a subject? (Great laughter, which drowned the reply of the Speaker.)

Mr. CAMPBELL explained that he had not applied the epithet "low people" to the inhabitants of Chelsea and Hammersmith, on a former occasion, as attributed to him by the hon. member for Middlesex (Mr. Osborne).

Mr. OSBORNE accepted the explanation as satisfactory.

REDUCTION OF LIGHT DUES.

Mr. FORSTER wished to know whether it was the intention of the right hon. gentleman, the President of the Board of Trade, to bring in any measure this session for the reduction of the lighthouse dues chargeable upon sea-going vessels.

Mr. LABOUCHERE said that certainly when the subject of the Trinity Board was before the House, last session, he had incidentally alluded to the light dues, hoping to lessen the expenses which now resulted from them, but he had this session introduced several important measures connected with the mercantile marine, not one of which had he had an opportunity of bringing before the House, and he should therefore feel perfectly unjustified in bringing any other matter before the House until these were disposed of.

THE NEW LORD CHIEF JUSTICE.

In reply to Colonel Sibthorp, Lord JOHN RUSSELL said that Lord Campbell had accepted the office of Lord Chief Justice at the same salary as Lord Denman—namely, £8000 per annum. He ought also to state that the arrangement with respect to the diminution of the salary of the office had been made by the Lords of the Treasury without any bill being passed for the purpose in Parliament; but he should presently give notice of a bill for that purpose. It was not proper to bring in any measure without consulting Lord Denman, and he might say that this bill would have Lord Denman's full approval. With respect to Lord Campbell, he had been informed at the time that her Majesty's pleasure had been notified to him that the salary would be £8000 per annum. He might also state that it was intended to reduce the salary of the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas to £7000 per annum. With respect to the first part of the question, he could not state that it was generally intended to reduce all the salaries of officers appointed since the last session of Parliament, but some salaries would be reduced, and those officers whom it was intended to reduce had received notice.

Mr. HUME wished to know if the pension which Lord Campbell was to receive had been settled?

Lord J. RUSSELL said that no arrangements had yet been made to be a Minister?

Colonel SIBTHORP wished to know if Lord Campbell would still continue to be a Minister?

Lord J. RUSSELL said that Lord Campbell had already ceased to hold a seat in the Cabinet.

ELECTIVE FRANCHISE.

Lord NUGENT asked Sir De Lacy Evans whether he might be understood as engaging himself, in any event, to press forward to a discussion and division, on the earliest open day after the Easter recess, the measure which he postponed on Tuesday evening last, respecting an extension of the elective franchise.

Sir DE LACY EVANS replied that it was his intention to press the measure, but if any unforeseen circumstance should arise to prevent him, the noble Lord was at liberty to bring forward the subject himself.

Lord NUGENT said the House would perhaps allow him to give a conditional notice. That, in the event of his hon. and gallant friend not considering it necessary to bring forward the question on an early day after Easter, he should feel it his duty to give notice that on an early day after that period he should move for leave to bring in a bill to the effect that all occupiers of dwelling-houses assessed to the poor-rates or taxes should be qualified to vote for members of Parliament. (Hear, hear.)

The Ecclesiastical Commission Bill was read a first time.

KILRUSH UNION.

Mr. P. SCROPE called the attention of the House to the social state of the union of Kilrush, in the county of Clare, for the purpose of moving for the appointment of a Special Commission to inquire into the same, and into the means that might be adopted for its amelioration. He hoped that some suggestion might be made, or some plan devised by such a commission to rescue from starvation and the grave the unhappy population of this union. The population was 80,000 in 1841, and the valuation in 1845 was something under £60,000; and though it would appear to be a densely populated district, the average number of acres per head was considerably larger than in many other unions.

Lord J. RUSSELL and Sir G. GREY both opposed the motion, on the ground that it would only tend to excite delusive hopes; that the Government were doing all that they could to ameliorate the condition of the Irish unions generally; that, therefore, they could not legislate or make inquiry with a view to a single union only, particularly as there was no additional information to be gained by the inquiry; and that they had reason to expect most advantageous results from the operation of the Encumbered Estates Act, by transferring property from insolvent to solvent proprietors.

Mr. HERBERT and Colonel DUNNE also opposed the motion. Mr. HORSMAN, Mr. Monsell, Mr. Hume, and Lord Naas were in favour of inquiry.

After some further discussion the House divided.

For the Motion	63
Against it	76
Majority	—13

The motion was accordingly lost.

THE BALLOT.

Mr. H. BERKELEY moved for leave to bring in a Bill to protect the Parliamentary electors of Great Britain and Ireland from undue influence by the use of the Ballot.

Sir G. GREY opposed the motion; and, after a short discussion, the House divided, when there appeared—

For the motion	121
Against it	176
Majority	—55

The motion was accordingly lost.—Adjourned at half-past twelve o'clock.

A correspondent, who signs himself Anti-lash, writes thus to the editor of the *Daily News*:—"Sir,—A most cruel, barbarous, and un-English measure has been introduced into Parliament by Sir John Pakington, by which it is enacted that any boy or girl under sixteen, accused of stealing property worth less than a shilling, shall, on the decision of two magistrates, be liable to be flogged! We have had large meetings to denounce the woman-scourging system of Austria—how is it we have none to prevent the passing of this iniquitous bill, by which the flogging of females will become the law of the land?"

Mr. FEARGUS O'CONNOR and THE LAND SCHEME.—On Sunday last Mr. O'Connor, Mr. Clarke, and Mr. Magrath attended a meeting of the members of this concern, in the People's Institute, Ancoats, Manchester. Mr. O'Connor entered into a lengthened explanation of the various proceedings which have recently taken place with reference to this plan, and, after detailing the facts, assured the members present that the whole of the money subscribed should be refunded—every member should have the full 20s. in the pound paid. This statement was received with much cheering. He also added, that the committee of the House of Commons had reported in favour of his being allowed to wind up the affairs of the company without being charged the usual expenses in such cases. During the day a subscription was made towards defraying the expenses of the late trial, which amounted to £10 2s. 6d. The proceedings terminated at a late hour.

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

JOHN SADLEIR, ESQ., M.P.

At the general election of 1847, Mr. Sadleir was invited by requisition to become a candidate for the representation of the town of Carlisle. He had not previously taken any part in public affairs, but was favourably known as the founder, in 1837, of a prosperous joint-stock bank in the county of Tipperary—as auditor and manager of some of the largest estates in the south of Ireland—as having been successful in calling the attention of English capitalists to the securities of Irish land—finding lucrative employment in England for Irishmen of character and ability, and as having retired in 1846 from successful practice as a solicitor.

The national effort in 1847 to return Irishmen for Ireland, led to the invitation to Mr. Sadleir. He came forward as a Liberal, desirous to obtain for Ireland municipal and political equality with England; but he gave no pledges, and, after a sharp contest, was returned as an independent member. He is a Liberal, but does not properly belong to the whip either of the Government or the Radical party. He is in favour of the ballot and an extension of the franchise; he voted for Mr. Hume's motion on the 28th ult., and, in the last session, for the Parliamentary Oaths Bill, which would enable Jews to take their seats in the Legislature. But the subject to which Mr. Sadleir has especially given his attention, and upon which he has now a motion upon the books, is the obstacles to the sale and transfer of land in Ireland. On the 17th of April,



THE "TITANIA" SCHOONER YACHT, BUILT FOR MR. ROBERT STEPHENSON, C.E.

1849, he brought forward his first motion upon the subject; and in a long and able speech, supported by facts with which his professional experience amply furnished him, pointed out that no plan of poor-law, no amendment of municipal institutions, nor extension of the franchise, could effectually better the condition of the people of Ireland, unless the obstacles were removed which stood in the way of the sale and transfer of land. These obstacles were the endless involvements and costs of Irish Chancery suits, no unusual duration of which was 20 years. Every individual who had the remotest or most indirect interest in the property, even for debts about which there was no dispute, must be brought before the court, and every separate fact was liable to be made the subject of a small equity suit on its own account. In the case of "Gardiner against Blessington" there were 188 of these little charges before the court: the costs in a second case amounted to £20,000; in a third, to sixty-two per cent. on the entire rental of the property in dispute, and which amounted to £500 per annum. As to titles, the searches were endless; and even in sales under the court it was, in nine cases out of ten, a condition that the purchaser should not object to some flaw—perhaps an obscure will—which practically left him, though buying under the court, and after all the costs and sittings of searchers, subject to future litigation, if any one should be found to let in another Chancery suit through this gap in the title. Besides these grand hindrances, there was but an imperfect registration of deeds, and no registration at all of encumbrances and judgment debts. To get rid of these manifold costs, difficulties, and pitfalls, in the way of the transfer of pro-

on his motion of last session as to the Irish Church; he is opposed to its continuance as a state establishment in that country, and he has repeatedly urged upon the Government the importance of sanitary measures for Ireland. Early in the present session, in a speech which fixed the attention of the House and took the Solicitor-General for Ireland by surprise, he brought forward the circumstances under which nine of the leading Catholic gentry of his native county were set aside from the special jury in the case of Callanan against Cameron; and, in committee on the Irish Franchise Bill, he divided the House for a £5 instead of an £8 rating, in a minority of 90.

Mr. Sadleir is connected with the City as chairman of the London and County Bank, the success of which is in a great measure owing to his exertions. He was born in 1814, at Shrove Hill, in the county of Tipperary, and was educated at Clongones College, Ireland; is the third son of Clement William Sadleir, of Shrove Hill, and is unmarried.

It is worthy of note, that, in the Parliament for the three kingdoms called by Oliver Cromwell, and which met at Westminster, on the 3rd of September, 1654, and continued to the 22nd of January, 1655, and to which Ireland sent twenty-four members for counties and six for cities and towns—the number in the previous Irish Parliament having been 232—Thomas Sadleir, ancestor of the present member for Carlow, in conjunction with Daniel Astell, represented Caterlough, Wexford, Kilkenny, and Queen's County. Caterlough has since—it may be for the ease of English tongues—been smoothed down to Carlow; so that Mr. Sadleir now represents the same constituency one of his ancestors sat for two hundred years since.

LAUNCH OF THE "TITANIA" SCHOONER YACHT.

The launch of this vessel was attended with circumstances of more than common interest. It is not usual to launch vessels of any class in any considerable degree of completeness, but only in such a forward state that they can afterwards be rigged, fitted up and made ready for sea, and finished after a considerable time. In this instance, however, the *Titania* was completed for sea on the stocks. Her masts, topmasts, and all spars were in their place; her rigging was complete; her ballast on board; her water-tanks, anchors, chain-cables, cook-house, carpenter's stores, boatswain's stores, were all shipped; her cabins completely fitted and furnished: in short, the vessel went direct from the stocks into the water a finished vessel, ready to proceed immediately out to sea.

To many it was a matter of great doubt whether a vessel fully loaded with all her weights could be launched with safety from the building slip; but the result proved the propriety of the plan; for, immediately on receiving her name from the lady who auspiciously performed the ceremony, the *Titania*, fairy-like, began to glide along the ways, and rapidly descended into her new element.

In the water the *Titania* very much resembles the Bermudian schooners, of which one hears so much: she looks long, low, and rakish, with her two tall masts sloping considerably aft. But the actual shape of her hull in the water is of a very different form from them. She is formed on the wave-principle of Mr. Scott Russell, and is in many respects very remarkable. She is entirely of iron, and the greater part of her ballast is built into the vessel, so as to form almost part of it. She also possesses the extraordinary roominess, or capacity inside, for cabins and accommodation, which is characteristic of vessels on this principle. Although only 100 tons measurement, this vessel has a deck that looks like 150, and accommodation below such as few vessels possess of double her tonnage. There is a large saloon 21 ft. long, 17 ft. wide, and 7 ft. 6 in. high. This is fitted up chastely and elegantly with fancy woods, by Messrs. Grace, and furnished with every convenience. Next to it is the owner's private cabin, 9 ft. by 7 ft., and 7 ft. 6 in. high; there is a dressing-room 7 ft. by 7 ft.; a guest's cabin, 11 ft. by 7 ft.; a captain's cabin, 6 ft. 8 in. by 6 ft. 6 in.; and three other cabins, besides steward's pantry, servants' rooms, and every other accommodation.

The external appearance of the vessel is as handsome as her interior: her shape is made of the fine form calculated to go through the water with least disturbance, and she has every look of a good sea-boat. All her lines are smooth and even, and of good workmanship. She was built by Messrs. Robinson and Russell, at their ship-building-yard and engine-works, at Millwall, where the launch took place on the 1st inst. The sails were cut by Eversfield, of Gravesend; and the masts and spars were supplied by Messrs. Ferguson. The *Titania* has been built for the eminent engineer Mr. Stephenson, who has just completed the Britannia Bridge, and is a specimen of English shipbuilding of which even he need not be ashamed. We forget to mention that the figure-head is a beautiful bust of the fairy-queen, modelled by Mr. John Bell, the eminent sculptor, and carved by Messrs. Hillier.

The following are the chief dimensions of the *Titania*:—

Length of keel	68 ft. 9 3/4 in.
Breadth of beam	18 ft. 0 in.
Draft of water (mean) .. .	10 ft. 0 in.
Tonnage (old law)	99 90—94 tons

THE ISTHUS OF PANAMA.

(From a Correspondent.)

As public attention and enterprise are now particularly directed to the above spot, some few details and observations I have made during my residence there these last six months, may not be uninteresting to your numerous readers. The accompanying is a Sketch of the ancient Spanish fortification at

Chagres, situated at the mouth of the river of that name. It was built in the seventeenth century, when the present Republic of New Granada was under the dominion of Spain. There are still within its walls many relics which are of great interest to the antiquarian. Emigration to "El Dorado" in California has caused much bustle in this place, and the natives (half Spanish, half Indian) are beginning to be initiated into the shrewdness and tricks of Brother Jonathan. When passengers make bargains to be conveyed up the river to Cruces, it is necessary to be much on their guard, and procure a written contract for their passage, setting forth the principal items of the agreement, which must be *vised* by the *alcade* at Chagres, with his signature. Unless they do this, the patron or helmsman of the canoe will frequently absent himself at some of the numerous villages on the river, and refuse to proceed until some further advance is made beyond the price agreed on for being carried to Cruces. The price averages about 10 dollars per man for passage only. The emigrant has to supply his own provision. The time occupied in the voyage is about four days; the distance fifty-six miles. This is probably one of the most picturesque rivers in the whole Isthmus. Numerous wild flowers grow spontaneously on the borders of the stream, and give the place an appearance of an earthly paradise. The winged choristers of heaven luxuriate amongst the beauties bountifully provided for their enjoyment.

When the emigrant arrives at Cruces, if he has not much baggage, he should proceed across the Cordillera Mountains, on foot, the distance being about twenty-two miles. There are numerous *haciendas* on the way between Cruces and Panama, where the traveller can stop during the night, if the journey should be too long for him in one day, but it is generally accomplished in that time. To hire mules at Cruces is expensive, and no fixed price can be named; sometimes one can be hired for ten dollars, whilst at others, when there is a great demand, the price rises to twenty dollars, or even twenty-five dollars. Parties should take as little baggage as possible, and proceed on foot.

The view of the city and bay of Panama is very beautiful as seen from the mountains. There is, however, no harbour at Panama for shipping, which is a great obstacle to its future greatness. All the passengers and freight are embarked and disembarked in small boats, at a distance of three or four miles from the steamers and other vessels, which are obliged to anchor off the small island of Toboga. There are some good harbours a little to the south of Panama: for instance, the Villa Antigua, of Panama, from whence the railroad is now in course of construction by Messrs. Howland and Aspinwall, of New York, to connect the Atlantic and Pacific, having Leman Bay on the Atlantic, and Old Panama on the Pacific, as its termini.

I can corroborate the statement that gold is found near Panama, having seen specimens of it on the spot prior to my leaving, last November. Much gold was found on the Atlantic side of the Isthmus. It is collected by the Indians from the Rio Oro, a small stream about sixty miles N.W. of Chagres, and near the harbour of Bocca del Tauró (or, the Bull's Mouth). I have seen specimens as fine and pure as any that have arrived from California; and am convinced that along the whole chain of mountains running from the Isthmus to the Sierra Nevada there are abundant deposits of the precious metal. I would not advise any European, however, to stop here to obtain it, as the climate is, at all seasons of the year, very unhealthy; and, though gold might be got, it would be at the expense of health or life.

NEW LETTER-BOX AT PARIS.

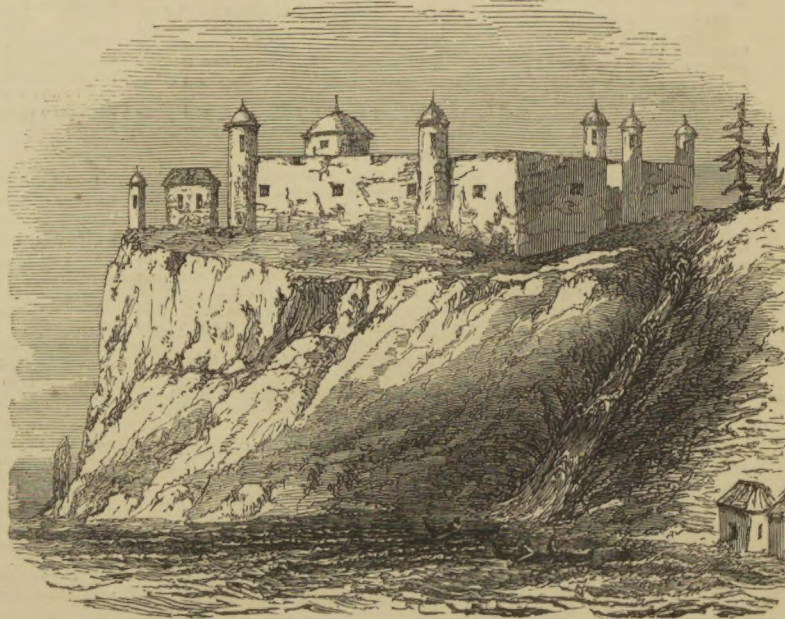
The reduction of the rate of postage in France has suggested the adoption of a new form of Letter-box from Belgium, a specimen of which has been erected in the Rue de la Paix, at Paris. It consists of a bronzed columnar design



NEW LETTER-BOX, AT PARIS.

raised upon a granite socle; the opening for the receipt of the letters being in the upper portion of the column, and having a projection to keep out the rain; a door for the removal of the letters being provided towards the base.

CAPTURE OF A WHALE.—On the morning of Wednesday week, a lugger brought into Margate Harbour a fine male specimen of the Cetacea genus *Rorqualis borealis*: it measured about 60 feet in length, and was alive on the previous morning, when it was captured. The under jaw and throat were beautifully and characteristically plicated.



CHAGRES.—THE FORT.



MR. JOHN SADLEIR, M.P. FOR CARLOW.

erty in Ireland, Mr. Sadleir recommended the appointment of two or three commissioners empowered to act without the tedious forms of Chancery, and to give, after an investigation of claims, a perfect title, and which could not after be disputed to the purchaser. This recommendation was subsequently adopted in the amended Encumbered Estates Bill, to which Mr. Sadleir, who had opposed the first Encumbered Estates Bill because it still left the whole matter to be brought through Chancery, and made minor mortgagees practically powerless to compel a sale, gave his cordial support; as he also did to the bill brought forward by the Solicitor-General on the 27th of April last, to empower persons in Ireland, having a limited interest in lands, to grant leases, conferring a Parliamentary title, for 99 years, or for shorter terms. This power as to leases Mr. Sadleir had also urged, in his speech on the 17th, as essential to the improved cultivation of the land in Ireland. He has always strenuously advocated the adoption of such a system of tenant-right as shall give the farmer a claim easily recoverable for the value of improvements in case of removal. He opposed the rate in aid, and urged instead, that £100,000 should be raised by sale of a portion of such estates as were in arrear of poor-rate. He voted for the Government measures for the better security of life and property in Ireland in 1847 and 1848, under the conviction that tranquillity and absence of political excitement are essential to social amelioration and improvement of the country; but he opposed the Government measure of Feb. 9, 1849, for the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, on the ground that it was not called for by the circumstances of the country, and would tend to create false apprehensions as to the safety of life and property in Ireland. In short, Mr. Sadleir's most earnest desire is to see the land resources of Ireland developed: with that object he has exerted himself to make land easily marketable. He voted with Mr. Osborne

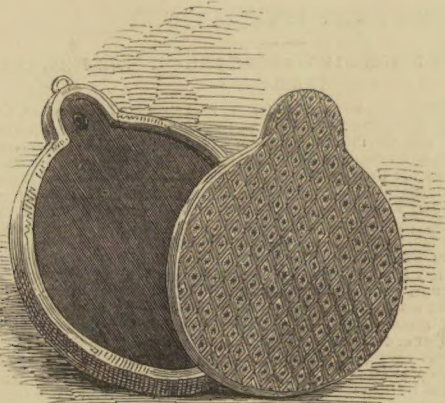


THE CROTON AQUEDUCT.—HARLEM RIVER BRIDGE.

CURIOSITIES.—XIV.

DR. DEE'S SHEW-STONE.

At the sale of the effects of J. H. S. Pigott, Esq., at Brockley Hall, Somersetshire, in October, 1849, and which we described and illustrated in No. 396 of our Journal, the Shew-Stone of the celebrated astrologer Dr. Dee was one of the curiosities disposed of. In the annexed Engraving we have given a careful representation of the black stone, in its case of stamped leather; and we cannot do better than quote the notice written and pasted at the back of the stone, by



DR. DEE'S SHEW-STONE.

Horace Walpole,* for we should mention this relic was from the Strawberry-hill collection:—

"DR. DEE'S STONE.

"The black stone into which Dr. Dee used to call his spirits by his book. This stone was mentioned in the catalogue of the collection of the Earls of Peterborough, from whom it came to Lady Elizabeth Germaine.

"Kelly was Dr. Dee's associate, and is mentioned with this very stone in Hudibras, chapter 2, canto 3, verses 6-31. Kelly did all his feats upon the devil's looking-glass, or stone."

The stone is eight inches long, and seven inches and a half across at its widest part.

In the British Museum is another relic of this same astrologer, Dr. Dee—his Magic Mirror—being a piece of rock crystal, of somewhat smoky tint, fashioned into a globular form; and from Sir Walter Scott's interesting little book, "Demonology and Witchcraft," it would appear that the astrologer, in divining by means of the Magic Mirror or Shew-Stone, did not himself pretend to see the spirit supposed to be imprisoned in the stone, "but the task of viewer or reader was entrusted to a third party—a boy or a girl usually under the years of puberty." Dr. Dee was ruined by his associates, both in fortune and reputation; and Kelly was the person who acted as his viewer.

NEW STRAND THEATRE.

Mr. TOM TAYLOR has dramatised for this theatre the substantive story of Goldsmith's ever-delightful "Vicar of Wakefield;" omitting, we believe, nothing but the character of the Vicar's eldest son. While Mr. Taylor is to be praised for the accuracy with which he has accomplished his task, we cannot flatter him with the assurance that he has triumphed over all its difficulties. He has, indeed, put a novel on the stage—but not a drama. The public most likely will not expect the latter, and will prefer the dialogue and situations of Goldsmith to suppression and substitution, though, in order to compression and effect, Mr. Taylor has distributed his subject into three parts, or acts: the first, all domestic happiness and rural sports—the hayfield—the festival and the dance, Sir Roger de Coverley in the ascendant; the second, the shadow of destiny—Olivia's abduction—frauds at fair time—and the loss of confidence; the third, Olivia's return, and the scenes in prison, with the full reparation of all injuries. Mr. Farren and Mrs. Glover perform Dr. Primrose and his lady, so pompous, so pathetic. Olivia has fallen to the lot of Mrs. Stirling, who, acting it admirably throughout, gained a triumph at the end, when, as the returning penitent, she clasped her father's knees and wrestled for his pardon. Mr. and Mrs. Leigh Murray, as Burchell and Mrs. Skepps, were telling; Mr. Norton, as Squire Thornhill, was effective; and the two junior Farrens, as Moses and Ephraim Jenkinson, were not much amiss; whilst Farmer Flamborough was capably performed by Mr. Bender. It is needless to say that, thus supported, the drama was most successful.

A dispute has arisen on the subject of this piece between Mr. Stirling Coyne and the manager. The former gentleman had written, in 1847, a drama on the same subject for Mr. Webster, the perusal of which naturally fell to Mr. Farren as stage-manager. That piece not having been yet produced at the Haymarket, and Mr. Farren having since become manager of the New Strand, he applied to the author last Christmas for permission to perform it. But the piece was still in the hands of Mr. Webster, who declined to transfer it. Under these circumstances Mr. Farren applied to Mr. Taylor for a dramatisation of the subject, and that gentleman accepted the commission, with a full knowledge that Mr. S. Coyne had already done the same thing, and also that Mr. Albert Smith had intended to do it—the last-named gentleman having formally transferred to Mr. Taylor his "property" in the notion. Mr. Stirling Coyne thinks that he had still more "property" in the "realised idea," and that the admission of "property" in the one case justified him and Mr. Webster in thinking that they

have been greatly injured in the other. All parties to the dispute, however, appeared to have overlooked the fact, that about three-and-thirty years ago Mr. Thomas Dibdin dramatised "the Vicar of Wakefield" for the Surrey Theatre; and, if we recollect rightly, the success of the subject there induced a similar attempt, about the same time, at another theatre. This consideration may lead to the reflection with what slender right any man may claim a "property" in any "notion" grounded upon a work, the original authorship of which belongs to another.

SUPPLY OF NEW YORK WITH WATER.

THE CROTON AQUEDUCT.

ONE of the most urgent questions of the day, affecting the social condition of the metropolis, relates to the best mode of providing the population with an adequate supply of wholesome water. Pure water is one of the necessities of life; and it is no longer doubted, except, perhaps, by the proprietors of Water Company shares, that London holds a subordinate place among the great cities of the world, in its arrangements for meeting this primary want. Whether for domestic use, for cleansing the streets and sewers, or for extinguishing fires, the two millions and a quarter of our population are not cared for in a manner proportionate to their numbers, their wealth, or the boasted intelligence of the age. In this respect, the practical energy of our transatlantic descendants is far outstripping us. Several of the great cities of the United States have taken up the matter in earnest, sparing no expense, shrinking from no difficulties, and resting only when they had poured into every street, and almost into every apartment, an unlimited and unfailing supply of water.

The Croton Aqueduct, which supplies the city of New York, is a stupendous work, which is well calculated to arouse to emulation the capitals of Europe. New York, as is well known, is the largest and most important city in the western republic, and stands on Manhattan Island, at the mouth of the Hudson or North River. It contained, in 1770, only 22,000 inhabitants; it now numbers, including the suburbs, nearly 500,000, having extended with almost unexampled rapidity during the last 25 years. The want of water was early felt, and various expedients were adopted to remedy it. At one period, not very remote, pure soft water was carried from house to house in casks, and retailed to the inhabitants at their doors like milk. The first proposals to establish water-works were made in the year 1774, but failed to engage the public attention, through the revolutionary war which broke out two years after. Matters remained in this state for 40 years, during which the city was frequently visited by desolating epidemics, and the inhabitants incurred an aggregate of expense more than sufficient to have secured for them an ample supply. During the next 20 years, various projects were formed, and successively abandoned; until, in the year 1835, Commissioners were appointed, and duly empowered, by a vote of 11,367 in favour of the project, and 5963 against it, to convey to the city the water of the Croton

River, a distance of more than 40 miles, by means of a covered aqueduct. After the most pertinacious opposition from interested parties, the great work was at length begun in 1837, and its completion celebrated on the 14th of October, 1842. A costly bridge has since been found necessary to perfect the design, the erection of which was not completed until last year.

This is, perhaps, the noblest work of the kind in any country. Exclusive of the grand reservoir, the Croton Lake (which is five miles long), the length of the aqueduct, from the upper dam to the distributing reservoir on Murray hill, is 40½ miles. The dam crosses the Croton River six miles from its confluence with the Hudson, forming an artificial lake of 400 acres in area, and giving to the surface of the water an elevation of 166 feet above the mean tidal line in the Hudson River. From the great dam the aqueduct runs southerly, through the valley of the Hudson, to the edge of the Harlem River valley, consisting, through the whole distance of thirty-two miles, of one continuous underground canal of stone and brick masonry.

The noble Bridge, represented in the annexed Engraving, conducts the water by means of two pipes, each of thirty-six inches diameter, across the Harlem River; the pipes lying above the arches of the bridge, and being surmounted by the roadway. In this fine structure there are eight arches over the river, with a span of 80 feet each, springing from piers 20 feet wide at the spring line, which is 60 feet above the surface at high water. The under sides of the arches are 100 feet from the surface of the river. There are several other arches springing from the ground, of 50 feet span each. The whole structure is of hewn granite.

From the Harlem River, the conduit of masonry is resumed, till again interrupted by iron pipes in the valley of the Manhattan River, by which the island on which the city is built is separated from the continent. It finally reaches the great receiving reservoir on York-hill, about five miles from the City Hall. This structure embraces an area of thirty-seven acres, being 1826 feet long, and 836 feet wide. It is divided by a cross wall into two separate compartments, each of which may be used as a single reservoir by itself, while the other may be emptied for inspection and repair. It is formed of immense embankments of solid stone masonry. The depth of water is twenty feet, and the contents 150,000,000 of gallons. From this vast storehouse, the water is conveyed by cast-iron pipes, two miles, to the distributing reservoir on Murray-hill, which covers an area of more than four acres, being 420 feet square; it also is divided into compartments. It is built of granite, in the Egyptian style of architecture, and from its massive proportions presents an imposing appearance. A promenade, enclosed by iron railings, is formed on the top of the walls. The depth of water is thirty feet; the contents are 20,000,000 gallons, and the surface is 115 feet above mean tide.

From this source the water is conveyed by large iron pipes through the central parts of the city, and distributed to the streets, and thence to the houses, by means of smaller pipes, more than two hundred miles of which have probably by this time been laid down, while their length is daily increasing. From these pipes there is an unintermitting flow of water, yielding a superabundant supply to all the apartments of every floor; allowing without stint for the washing of the streets, and even of the fronts of the houses, during the heat of summer, and providing instantaneously for extinguishing fires. There are fire-hydrants throughout the city, to which the hose may be attached in from three to five minutes, and the water made to play, by means of a pipe, upon the tops of the highest houses. Fire-engines are being gradually dispensed with as unnecessary. The losses by fire since the introduction of the Croton water amount



SCENE FROM "THE VICAR OF WAKEFIELD," AT THE NEW STRAND THEATRE.

to about half what they were before. The number of fires increases with the growth of the city—the amount of property consumed diminishes. The effect has been to cause a diminution amounting to 25 per cent. in the rate of fire insurance.

More than 600 hydrants, for the free use of the population, are distributed through the city, and in many parts are beautiful fountains, the number of which has procured for New York the appellation of the "Fountain City." The water in these fountains is thrown to the height of sixty or seventy feet; and such is the power gained, that at the Harlem River bridge, a 12-inch pipe, with a 6-inch jet, throws the water, in calm weather, to the height of 100 or 110 feet. There are no pumps or water-wheels connected with the water-works.

The engineering difficulties of this work were very great; the country traversed being mostly made up of rocky ridges and ravines, which had to be excavated, tunneled, and embanked, at an enormous expense. There are sixteen tunnels, varying in length from 100 to 1000 feet each. There are 114 culverts of solid masonry. A large portion of the aqueduct is built of stone. It has a descent of thirteen inches and a quarter per mile, and will discharge 60,000,000 of gallons in twenty-four hours. The various precautions and expedients adopted to guard against failure, and secure the object aimed at, reflect the highest credit upon the engineers and commissioners. The supply has never failed in the greatest drought, and is supposed to be adequate to meet the wants of three times the existing population.

The water is very pure, containing, by analysis, 2.8-10 grains of carbonate of lime and of ammonia, and 2 grains of vegetable matter, to the gallon. The water formerly used in the city contained 125 grains of foreign matter to the gallon.

The cost of this magnificent structure has been 12,500,000 dollars, or upwards of three millions sterling; the interest of which is 665,000 dollars, or £150,000. This is partly defrayed by water-rates, and partly out of the general income of the city. A sinking fund provides for the gradual liquidation of the capital. The income from rates, for 1847, was about £36,000, and was expected to increase at the rate of 35 per cent. per annum. This amount was received from 7171 private dwellings, and 2411 manufactories and other large establishments. The Aqueduct passes through the grounds of the celebrated American author, Washington Irving, whose mansion faces the Hudson, a few miles above New York.

In England we have no work of the above class which can be compared with the Croton Aqueduct. The enterprise of the last few years has, however, given rise to a work which makes some approach to the Transatlantic wonder. For example, the town of Boston, in Lincolnshire, is now supplied, by means of iron pipes fifteen miles in extent, with water, reputed to be the finest in England, from a reservoir at Keel Hill, covering forty acres.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, March 10.—Fourth Sunday in Lent. Midlent Sunday.
MONDAY, 11.—Sun rises 6h. 26m., sets 5h. 55m.
TUESDAY, 12.—St. Gregory.
WEDNESDAY, 13.—The planet Uranus discovered, 1781.
THURSDAY, 14.—The building of St. Paul's Cathedral commenced in 1675, and was finished in 1710.
FRIDAY, 15.—New London Bridge begun, 1824.
SATURDAY, 16.—Moon rises 7h. 38m. morning, sets 9h. afternoon.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 16, 1850.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M 10 h 10 m 10	M 11 h 11 m 11	M 12 h 12 m 12	M 13 h 13 m 13	M 14 h 14 m 14	M 15 h 15 m 15	M 16 h 16 m 16
Tide 0	Tide 1	Tide 2	Tide 3	Tide 4	Tide 5	Tide 6

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN.—The Directors of the Royal Italian Opera beg most respectfully to inform the Nobility, Gentry, Subscribers, and the Public, that the SEASON of 1850 will COMMENCE on SATURDAY, March 16th, with Weber's Grand Opera, DER FREISCHUTZ.

The Engagements for the present Season are:—
SOPRANO,
Madame GRISI,
Madame CASTELLAN
(Her First Appearance these Two Years),
Mademoiselle VERA
(Her First Appearance at the Royal Italian Opera),
And Madame VIALDOTT.

CONTRALTI,
Mademoiselle DE MERCI,
And Mademoiselle D'OKOLSKI
(Her First Appearance at the Royal Italian Opera).

TENORI,
Signor MARIO,
Signor ENRICO MARALTI
(From the Theatre La Felice at Venice, his First Appearance in England),
Signor LUIGI MEI,
Signor SOLDI,
Signor LA VITA,
And Signor TAMBERLIK,
(From the Theatre of San Carlo at Naples, and the Grand Opera at Barcelona, his First Appearance in England).

BASSI BARTONI,
Signor TAMBURINI,
Monsieur MASSOL,
Signor ROMMI,
And Signor RONCONI.

BASSI PROFONDI,
Herr FORMES
(From the Imperial Theatre of Vienna, his First Appearance at the Royal Italian Opera),
Signor TAGLIAPIETRA,
Signor POLONINI,
Signor RACHE,
And Mons. ZELGER
(From the Académie Royale at Paris, his First Appearance at the Royal Italian Opera).

THE ORCHESTRA,
Acknowledged to be the completest and most talented in Europe, will remain as last Season.

THE CHORUS will exhibit the same efficiency and perfection as heretofore.

DIRECTOR OF THE MUSIC, COMPOSER, AND CONDUCTOR
MR. COSTA.

SCENIC ARTISTS.—Messrs. GRIEVE and TELBIN.

Tickets for Boxes, Stalls, or the Pit may be taken for the Night or Season.
N.B.—Subscribers for the Season will have the option of paying their Subscriptions in advance (as heretofore) or in monthly instalments.

The prospectus, with full particulars of the Season Arrangement, may be obtained at the Box Office of the Theatre (corner of Hart-street and Bow-street), which is open from Eleven till Five o'clock.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—MR. BUNN will have the honour of repeating his DRAMATIC MONOLOGUE (with Pictorial Illustrations), at this Theatre, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY Evening, until the end of March. Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets for Mr. Bunn's Entertainment may be secured at Mr. MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street, and at the Box-Office of the Theatre.

MADemoiselle CHARTON has the honour to announce that her BENEFIT, and the Last Night but Four of her appearance in London, will take place at the St. James's Theatre, on WEDNESDAY NEXT, MARCH 13th, when will be presented (for the first time in this country) Auber's celebrated Com. Opera, entitled LE MACON, supported by the entire strength of the Company, with other entertainments. Boxes and Stalls for this attractive representation may be secured at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. W. BATTY.—In consequence of the increasing and unprecedented success of the DAMES of the FOX-HUNTING CHASE (introducing the principal Equestrian Ladies of the Establishment and their fleet courses), it will be repeated every evening, with other powerful attractive Novelties in the SCENES of the ARENA.—On TUESDAY, MARCH 12th, and during the Week, the Entertainment will commence with the popular, grand Spectacle of CORSE DE LEON; or, The Struggle of Savoy. To be followed by the brilliant routine of SCENES in the CIRCLE. To conclude with the highly-interesting Melodrama of THE DESERTED MILL; or, The Soldier's Widow.—Box-office open from 11 to 4.—Stage-Manager, Mr. W. West.

EXETER HALL.—WEDNESDAY CONCERTS.—The FOURTH CONCERT of the SPRING series will be held on the Evening of WEDNESDAY next, MARCH 13th. Vocal Performers—Miss Lucombe, Miss Rebecca Isaacs, Miss A. Williams, and Miss M. Williams; Herr Formes, Mr. H. Drayton, Mr. Land, and Mr. S. M. Reeves. Solo Instrumentalists—Violin, Herr Ernst; Flute, Signor Briccioldi; Trumpet, Mr. T. Harper. Tickets, 1s. and 2s.; Reserved Seats, 4s. 6s.; Stalls, 7s.; may be had of Mr. STAMMEES, at No. 4 in Exeter Hall, and of all Musicians.

DISTIN'S CONCERT, BOLTON, 11th Inst.—Mr. DISTIN and SONS will also perform on the SAX HORNS in the following towns: Rochdale, 12th; Oldham, 13th; Stockport, 15th; Liverpool, 16th.—Vocalist, Miss O'Connor. Distin's Cornet Classes, for the practice of Quartets, &c., assemble nightly at HENRY DISTIN'S Cornet Academy, 51, Cranbourn-street, Leicester-square.

LOVE'S ENTERTAINMENTS at STORE-STREET.—VENTRILOQUISM EXTRAORDINARY.—On Monday, March 11, Mr. Love will repeat his entertainments at the Music Hall, Store-street, Bedford-square. Doors open at half-past Seven; begin at Eight. Reserved Seats—Boxes, 4s.; First Class Seats—Hall, 2s.; Second Class, 1s.; Private Boxes for Six, £1 1s.; Private Boxes for Eight, £1 11s. 6d. On Tuesday, March 12, Mr. Love will make his second appearance this season at Crosby Hall, Bishopsgate-street, in a total change of entertainments. On Wednesday, March 13, Mr. Love will appear at the Rosemary Branch Assembly Rooms, Peckham; and on Wednesday, March 20, at the Commercial Hall, King's-road, Chelsea. Pianoforte, H. S. May. Books, containing Programmes, &c., to be had at the doors, price Sixpence.

REDUCTION OF PRICES.—EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY.—BANYARD'S New Grand Moving Panorama of the OHIO RIVER, and Western Banks of the Mississippi; showing Cincinnati, the Queen City of the West, and extending through the heart of America to the City of New Orleans.—The Public are respectfully informed, that in order to give all classes an opportunity of witnessing this interesting Exhibition, the PRICES of ADMISSION, on and after MONDAY, Feb. 25, will be REDUCED as follows:—Reserved Seats, 2s.; Back Seats, 1s.; Gallery, 6d.—The Painting will as usual be exhibited every Morning, Half-past Two; Evening, Half-past Seven.

NEW EXHIBITION.—Now open, at No. 309, REGENT-STREET, adjoining the Royal Polytechnic Institution, a Picturesque Tour to the BRITANNIA BRIDGE, with Illustrations, comprising Views of BIRMINGHAM, CHESTER, COVENTRY, the VICTORIA and BRITANNIA BRIDGES, &c., &c., on a Grand Scale. Painted by J. W. ALLEN, Esq. An instructive and amusing description by JOHN CLARKE, Esq. Hours of Exhibition:—Afternoon, Two o'clock and Four; Evenings, Seven o'clock and Nine. Admission, 1s.; Schools, half-price.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—SIR HENRY R. BISHOP'S LECTURES ON MUSIC, with VOCAL ILLUSTRATIONS, take place on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings at Eight, and on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at Three o'clock.—ILLUSTRATIONS on ASTRONOMY, by Dr. Bachhoffner, on Wednesdays and Fridays, at One o'clock, during Lent.—Dr. Bachhoffner's LECTURE on the PHILOSOPHY of SCIENTIFIC RECREATION, Mornings and Evenings.—A LECTURE by J. H. Pepper, Esq., on the CHEMICAL RELATION of the METALS.—DISSOLVING VIEWS of LONDON in the SIXTEENTH CENTURY and AS IT NOW IS, with a Descriptive Lecture; also a Series of VIEWS of ROME.—Experiments with the DIVER and DIVING-BELL, &c. Admission, 1s.; Schools, Half-price.

ART-UNION OF LONDON: Incorporated by Royal Charter.
—THE SUBSCRIPTION LIST for the current year will CLOSE 30th inst. Each Subscriber of One Guinea will receive, in addition to One Share in the next Annual Distribution of Prizes, a Pair of Line Engravings, after T. Webster, R.A.—"The Smile," and "The Frown," which MAY BE HAD at the TIME of PAYING the SUBSCRIPTION; and a Series of Etchings, after D. Maclise, R.A., illustrating Shakespeare's "Seven Ages."
GEORGE GODWIN, Secretary.
LEWIS POCOCK, Honorary Secretaries.
444, West Strand.

ROME.

In a Few Weeks will be Presented, to all Regular Subscribers to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, a

SPLENDID VIEW OF ROME,

Engraved in the Best Manner, from an Original Drawing made during the Late Siege; and intended to form the

FRONTISPIECE TO VOL. XVI. OF THIS JOURNAL.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER.—The crest of Trimmer is—"A dove and olive-branch ppr."
A SUBSCRIBER.—Custom has fixed the costume of the High Sheriff at the Assizes, and it would be scarcely right to deviate from it.
A G H W.—The name of the lady burnt to death at Cheltenham was "Pryn."
VALANCOURT.—The Kings of Arms have not the power to confer the title of Esquire or any other title.
ANNIE.—There are still existing many descendants of King Charles I., through his Majesty's daughter Henrietta, Duchess of Orleans. The senior representative and heir in blood of the Marston family, Crown Prince of Modena.
CABE.—The only legal way of bearing is by inheritance or grant.
W B E.—The etiquette of the Bar does not permit a barrister on circuit to stay at a public hotel.
SCUTIER.—In the case submitted, B, the brother-in-law, could not bear the arms of his deceased brother's wife. A younger branch of a family should lay aside their mark of cadency on succeeding, by the extinction of the elder line, to the representation of the family. After the first or second generations the marks of cadency are seldom used.
A CONSTANT AND OLD SUBSCRIBER.—Apply to the editor of the "Penny and Baronetage," care of Mr. Colburn, 13, Great Marlborough-street, London.
A L S, Worcester.—The crest of Simon Fraser, Lord Lovat, was "A stag's head erased or, armed arg." The motto, "Je suis prêt." The present Lord Lovat bears the same.
J K.—The arms of Henson are, "Az. a chev. between three suns or, within a bordure erm. Crest: A Holy Lamb regardant arg. glory or, standard g. The family of Davy of Greedy bear a Holy Lamb ppr.
F.—It was the Scotch Baronet, Sir Robert Keith Cunyngham Dick, and not Sir Percyvall Hart Dyke, that we alluded to.
ESQUIRE.—The use of a crest as a seal for letters would render the possessor liable to the tax on armorial bearings, but not subject him to any other penalty. The only means by which a right to arms and crest can be acquired is by grant from the Kings of Arms.
REKUT.—The arms of Tucker are "Az. a chev. between three seahorses or. Crest: A lion's gamb erased gu. holding a battle-axe, handle or, head arg."
pleased or."
BARONET.—AMICUS are thanked; but we have not room for their contributions.
DECLINED.—IMMUNDUS, Dublin; THE CORRECT CARD, J S, Blackfriars-road; R G L, and SUFFOLK.
HINDOO.—See the excellent article, "Hinduism," in "The Penny Cyclopædia," Vol. XII., pp. 230 to 234.
BETA, St. Neots.—"How sweet the moonlight sleeps," &c., is from Act v, sc. 1, of Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice." Atherton's "Fall of Nineveh" was published by Baldwin.
A CONSTANT READER, Hastings.—At Beard's Photographic establishment, King William-street, City.
Y Z E, Bristol.—The day will shortly be announced.
S B.—The expense of a grant of arms is seventy-five guineas; of a license to change a name, fifty guineas.
A BELLEGGENT.—The examination for an Ensign's commission is not a difficult one. The price of an Ensign's commission is £450; of a Cornet's, £340. The name may be full three or four years down, before the commission is obtained.
R W.—I believe not. At the National Debt Office, in the Old Jewry, London, tables are issued, and every inquiry readily answered.
C C.—To become acquainted with all the variety of Foreign Securities, and their constant changes, an apprenticeship is required, and constant attention after that. 3. There is no work of any consequence that we are aware of.
C C.—To procure a situation of any kind requires interest and qualifications, although the latter will avail you little, if you do not possess the former.
DECLINED.—C R, Edinburgh; W Y F, Westminster.
ORANO.—We cannot interfere.
J G.—We cannot inform you.
PEREGRINATOR.—A fresh stamp is requisite.
X Y.—We do not employ a solicitor.
CANTAB.—We do not interfere in wagers.
DRAGON.—We cannot inform you.
T F, Surrey-square.—And—per se.
J N.—Try Smith's Scouring Drops.
TYRO.—See "Mathematics for Practical Men."
S C, Lichfield.—Recommendatory.
L E F.—We do not employ a solicitor.
A L.—The view will probably appear in a series.
J S, Coleford.—Is thanked for his letter.
RECEIVED.—All for Beauty?

THE BRITANNIA TUBULAR BRIDGE.—We intend to illustrate the great public inauguration of the Britannia Bridge for every-day traffic, which is expected to take place on the 15th inst.

BOOKS RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

Baker's Bible Class Book.—Woman in France.—Monumental Brasses.—The Wrongs of Poland.—Life of Mahomet.—Blanche Montaigne.—The Book of Braiding and Embroidery.—Cream of the Poets.—Par's Apology.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1850.

We are glad to see that the question of National Education has lately received more attention than has been bestowed upon it during the last three or four years, and that the public mind, even in quarters that were not formerly altogether favourable to it, has been predisposed to consider it more fully and carefully. In the House of Commons Mr. W. J. Fox has obtained leave to bring in a bill, after receiving the compliments of the Prime Minister for the eloquence, moderation, and sagacity which he displayed in his treatment of the subject; and in the House of Lords an interesting discussion has taken place, in which the Government, through the medium of the Marquis of Lansdowne, defended itself from the charge of being inimical, in respect of education, to the claims of the Church of England. Hitherto there has been a great and general misunderstanding of the word "Education." It has been thought to signify the cultivation of the intellect alone, to the neglect of morality and religion. Many good and conscientious men have objected to such an education for the mass of the people, as worse than useless. But truer notions begin to prevail. Education, in its only correct sense, is not merely intellectual; it is threefold, and includes the development in complete harmony of the physical, the intellectual, and the moral or religious nature of man. The upper and middle classes have not neglected the physical education of their children, any more than they have neglected their intellectual training. The children of these classes have, for the most part, been allowed necessary and healthful recreation. They enjoy the fresh air; they have sports in the play-ground; they are taught to run, to leap, to ride, to swim; and are encouraged in other bodily exercises which tend to the increase of bodily health and comfort. As a necessary consequence, their intellectual training—the second branch of a complete education—has been rendered more easy. The sound body has aided the development of the sound mind; and a very general diffusion of what is commonly called "education" has been the result. In this physical and intellectual condition, the "crown and completion" of the man is the development of his moral and religious faculties. In this last and most important aspect of our nature, however great and manifold may still be the deficiencies of the upper and middle classes of Englishmen, it cannot be said of them that they are inferior to any nation in the world; on the contrary, our countrymen may, without exaggeration, be called an eminently moral and religious people—unsurpassed, and, indeed, unequalled, by any nation on the face of the globe, for their piety and their zeal in every humane, benevolent, and Christian object.

But among the children of the poor the case, unfortunately, is very different. We have, in fact, begun at the wrong end with them. Stunted, diseased, or deformed; brought up in physical filth and degradation; scarcely breathing the fresh air of heaven, or knowing the delight of running about the fields to give vigour to their limbs, or a healthy activity to their lungs; or compelled, while still mere infants, to work hard for a subsistence;—how was it possible that they should become the recipients of intellectual knowledge? Yet, in this state of incompleteness of their physical and intellectual natures, many well-meaning men have devoted themselves to the task of giving them moral and religious instruction alone. With all our churches, chapels, and Sunday-schools, the children of the poor—in numbers fearful to think upon, and in a manner highly dangerous to our character and happiness as a

people—have been allowed to grow up without any instruction to fit them either for this world or the next. This is the danger to which men of all parties are now opening their eyes, and which the Committee of Council on Education have been endeavouring to obviate, with the inadequate means which Parliament has placed at their disposal. The children of the poorest classes are unfortunately almost impervious to our moral and religious teaching. Their physical wants, and the degradation and dirt in which they live, have rendered it difficult, with any of the existing agencies that can be brought to bear upon them, to give them anything like an adequate intellectual training; and the conjoined operations of these two causes have rendered them unfit to become the recipients of the moral and religious truths which thousands of good men, in every part of the country, would only be too happy to instil into their minds. The right Reverend bench of Bishops—never lukewarm upon this great question, and fully aware of its mighty importance both to the Church and to the nation, took a large part in the discussion of Monday evening last, and gave expression to sentiments in connexion with it which cannot fail to give wide satisfaction. In reference to Mr. Fox's bill, the Bishop of London stated his belief that its introduction imposed upon the House of Lords the duty of instituting, with as little delay as possible, an inquiry into the whole subject in all its bearings. The Marquis of Lansdowne was equally anxious that every possible circumstance in connexion with the subject should be made known. His Lordship admitted that, owing to the want of general co-operation, the existing system had not been as complete as was desirable; but dwelt upon the fact that 800 schools, founded upon or connected with the educational grants, existed under the daily superintendence of zealous clergymen. From the observations that fell from the noble Marquis, we learn that the Government will not oppose the committee to be moved for by the Bishop of London. Nothing but good can result from such an investigation. The sectarian jealousies that have hitherto impeded the threefold education of the people—and that have stood in the way of the religious quite as much as of the intellectual training of the vast swarms of the poor children of our towns—will, it is to be hoped, give way. The prejudice against what is called secular education will be removed, when it is found that, without secular education, a moral and religious education is impossible. This is the point for which the true friends of a real and not an illusory education must strive; and we are glad to observe, from many circumstances of daily occurrence, that the prospects of the question are brightening, and that men are opening their eyes to the pressing importance of a subject that cannot for ever be trifled with, unless we are to lose our place amongst the nations, and rank lowest both in the intellectual and in the religious scale.

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

OPENING OF THE BRITANNIA TUBULAR BRIDGE.—THE FIRST TRAIN THROUGH.

This magnificent structure was opened for the first time on Tuesday last, with perfect success. At half-past six o'clock A.M., three powerful engines, the Cambria, the St. David, and the Pegasus, of from fifty to sixty horse power each, decorated with flags of all nations and union jacks, steamed up and harnessed together, started from the Bangor station, carrying Mr. Stephenson; Mr. Bidder, the engineer; Mr. Trevelthick, locomotive manager of the London and North Western Railway; Mr. Edwin Clark and his brother, Mr. Latimer Clark, Mr. Appold, and Mr. Lee. At precisely seven o'clock they swept over the threshold of the stupendous fabric, and progressing at a speed of seven miles an hour, were lost sight of in the recess of the iron corridor. The total weight of the locomotives was ninety tons. They were brought to a standstill in the centre of each of the great spans, and rested with the weight of all wheels on the floor of the tube, but without causing the slightest strain or deflection. The first process—that of going through the tube and returning, occupied altogether ten minutes. But another and more critical ordeal had to follow—to ascertain how the vast machine was capable of sustaining the equilibrium of forces; and the result was such as to prove, beyond cavil, the accuracy of the first experimental conclusions arrived at by Mr. Stephenson and his staff of engineers. The second experimental convey that went through consisted of twenty-four heavily-laden waggons, filled with huge blocks of Brymbo coal; in all, engines included, an aggregate weight of 300 tons. This was drawn deliberately through, at the rate of from eight to ten miles an hour, the steam working at quarter power. During the passage through the tube a breathless silence prevailed; and when the train rushed out on the other side, loud acclamations arose, followed at intervals by the rattle of artillery down the Straits. Upon the return, which occupied about seven minutes, similar demonstrations ensued; and during the progress of the train, those who stood upon its top, to ascertain any possible vibration, reported they could detect no sensible deflexion. After this Mr. Stephenson and his staff steamed up to Plas Llanfair, Mr. Foster's seat, and partook of a handsome breakfast. Meantime the locomotives were engaged poussetting up and down the interior of the tube, proving, if it may be so said, its strength almost to provocation, but without eliciting the slightest manifestation of strain or ill-temper. An ordeal stronger still was then resorted to. A train of 200 tons of coal was allowed to rest with all its plough, for two hours, in the centre of the Carnarvonshire tube; and at the end of the time, on the load being removed, it was found to have caused a deflexion of only 4-10ths of an inch; and it is a remarkable phenomenon that this amount of deflexion is not so much as one half-hour of sunshine would produce upon the structure; it being, moreover, calculated with confidence that the whole bridge might with safety be deflected to the extent of 13 inches.

At twelve o'clock another testing train was prepared to be taken through the tube. It consisted of the three engines, the 200 tons of coal, and from thirty to forty railway carriages, containing between 600 and 700 passengers. It passed through triumphantly, at the rate of thirty-five miles an hour.

It is understood that Captain Symonds, the Government inspector, will inspect on the 9th inst., and report to the Government, and the public inauguration for every-day traffic may be expected to commence on the 15th inst.

The effect of the recent hurricane on the calibre of the tube has proved that its lateral surface strength is sufficient, and far more so, to resist the redoubled blow of constant blasts. It is calculated that, taking the force of the wind at 50 lb. on the square foot, an excessive supposition, the resistance offered by the bridge would be 300 tons, multiplied by 2, equal to 600 tons, which is not two-thirds of its own weight. The wind going at 80 miles an hour, the rush of a hurricane would only press in the ratio of 128 tons on the side. It is intended, when both tubes are up, to brace them together with stays, so as to counteract all possible oscillation, if any.

YORK, NEWCASTLE, AND BERWICK RAILWAY.—March 7th: York: Half-yearly meeting: H. S. Thompson, Esq., in the chair.—The business commenced by the presentation of testimonials in silver to the members of the late committee of investigation. The gentlemen who received those marks of approval were Mr. France, Mr. Love, Mr. Meek, Mr. Leechman, Mr. Kiplin, and Mr. McLaren. The testimonials were each of the value of 100 guineas, and of very beautiful designs, each being the selection of the gentleman for whom it was designed. Mr. Alderman Meek returned thanks on behalf of himself and his late colleagues. The report was then read and adopted; and, after a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting separated.

Her Majesty has honoured the Orphan Working School, Haverstock-hill, by presenting to its funds the sum of 250 guineas, for the purchase of a presentation to the Institute during her Majesty's lifetime.

THE LISTON TESTIMONIAL.—On Wednesday evening a meeting of the noblemen, gentlemen, and members of the medical and surgical profession, subscribers to the fund for providing a suitable memorial to the late eminent surgeon, J. Liston, Esq., took place at No. 32, Old Burlington-street. The Marquis of Anglesey presided, and the report of the committee was unanimously adopted, in which they stated that the funds subscribed were not sufficiently large to enable them to complete the original design of erecting a colossal statue to the memory of Mr. Liston, as well as founding a gold medal to be called the Liston medal, and annually presented to the University College, London. To carry out these suggestions, a sum of £1400 would be required, while the subscriptions amounted only to £750. They, therefore, advised the adoption of the recommendation to found a gold medal, and also suggested the execution of four marble busts, one to be presented to the Royal College of Surgeons, a second to the University College of London, a third to the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh, and the fourth to the family of the late Mr. Liston.

ANCIENT AND MEDIEVAL ART.—The committee formed for the purpose of carrying out the exhibition of ancient and medieval art (of which his Royal Highness Prince Albert has consented to act as president) are now actively engaged in making preparations at the Society of Arts, and it is expected that this interesting spectacle will be opened to the public about the middle of the present month. In addition to the productions of Cellini, &c., which, by the gracious permission of her Majesty, have been placed at the disposal of the committee, and have been brought from Windsor Castle for that purpose, most of the colleges, corporate bodies, and nobility possessing antiquities of value as works of art, have contributed from their museums. Altogether, this unique exhibition cannot prove otherwise than highly attractive; and if the usual facilities are accorded our artists for making fac-similes of the objects which will be shown, we shall not fail to present our readers with illustrations of such as are most remarkable, either as works of art or historical relics.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—At the meeting on Thursday evening, Major Rawlinson read an interesting paper to the Society, in which he gave the following inscription, placed by Darius on a public building at Hamadan, the capital of Media:—"The great God, [he it is], who created this earth, who created Heaven, who created mankind, who gave life to mankind, who made Darius King, as well as the King of the People, as the Lawgiver of the People. I am Darius, the King; the great King, the King of Kings, the King of the many-peopled countries, the supporter also of this Great World; the son of Hyaspes, the Achaemenian."

SUPPLY OF WATER TO THE CITY OF LONDON.—In pursuance of a minute passed by the committee of health connected with the City Sewers Commission, on the 10th of December last, to the following effect, "That it be referred to Mr. Haywood, the surveyor, and Mr. Simon, the medical officer, to consider and report, jointly or separately, to the committee what, in their opinion, would be a sufficient supply of water to the houses and premises within the City of London, and which would be the best principle upon which to effect such supply," these gentlemen have reported at great length. The following is an abstract of the report as far as regards the proposed mode of supply, &c. Mr. Haywood says—"That, having considered the subject in all its bearings, he is of opinion that the constant supply at high pressure is a system applicable to the City and to the whole of the metropolis, and to every town; and is (if it can be effected) in some respects and cases superior to the intermittent system." He then proceeds, at great length, to show the advantages and the probable disadvantages of the two systems; and in reviewing the arguments he has used, he states as his opinion upon the whole, in answer to the reference made to him—"Firstly: That the quantity of water supplied to the citizens being upon an average, for all purposes of consumption, 25 gallons, and for domestic supply, 2½ gallons, is sufficient per head per diem, with the present usages of water, if properly economised; but that the water companies should be bound to supply 30 gallons per diem should the anticipated prospective increase of consumption take place. Secondly: That whether a constant supply is or is not given, it is desirable that a supply at a pressure sufficient to deliver water at the tops of all the houses should be given uniformly throughout the city of London. That if a constant supply is given upon the intermittent system, and adequate cisternage is provided, so that water may be drawn at all times between the intervals of supply, the supply is practically constant to the consumer; but that many instances exist where, if the constant supply fulfilled its significance, and cisterns could be dispensed with, it would be a great benefit: that inasmuch as it appears questionable whether it is inexpedient to discontinue the use of cisterns, even if the constant supply is given, and also that it may be found necessary to incur a large expense to effect and maintain a constant supply without a commensurate benefit; that demand should be made for the trial of the system of constant supply at high pressure upon a particular district within a given district of the city of London, for a given period, in order to determine accurately what are the effects of its introduction as regards waste, and what benefits may be practically derived from it. With regard to the quality, I am of opinion that the water would be much improved by filtration through a medium of sand and gravel, which I would suggest that your honourable court would request the water companies to do before they distributed the article for consumption. With regard to the price, Mr. Haywood says—"I believe that the City is supplied as cheaply as any portion of the metropolis, and cheaper than many provincial towns. But correct material for opinion as to the fairness of the charges made by the companies appears to me to be wanting, and can only be correctly arrived at by the interference of the Legislature; and probably a select committee of the House of Commons, fairly and impartially sitting in judgment upon the subject, might, in this respect, elicit information and originate a measure which should be a measure of justice to the water companies, alike satisfactory to them and to the metropolis."

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.—Yesterday week a wardmote was held in Castle Baynard, at which resolutions were passed in favour of a plan of Mr. W. Barber (of the firm of Barber, Howse, and Mead, of St. Paul's Churchyard) for the removal of the wall and iron railing on the west front, and to the north and south porches of St. Paul's Cathedral. On Tuesday, at a meeting of the City Court of Sewers, the following resolution was proposed by Mr. Barber, seconded by Sir Peter Lantier, and carried unanimously:—"That it is the opinion of this court that the public convenience would be promoted, and the architectural beauty of the western end of the cathedral church of St. Paul would be much better displayed, if the dwarf wall and railing around the enclosed vacant area of ground in front thereof were removed and the space paved with flag-stones, in a manner similar to that at the western end of the Royal Exchange." A suggestion that it would be advisable to take steps to preserve the cathedral by a railing put far back from the line of the existing palisade, was also agreed to be acted upon, and a deputation to wait upon the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London on the subject was appointed. (A large view of the west front of the cathedral, with the railings and wall removed, has been cleverly lithographed by Messrs. Maclure, Macdonald, and Macgregor; together with a ground-plan of the building and churchyard, shewing the proposed increase of street accommodation.)

ROYAL GENERAL ANNUITY SOCIETY.—The anniversary festival of this charity took place on Wednesday, at the London Tavern, and was remarkably well attended. About three hundred gentlemen sat down to dinner, and the galleries at either end of the room were filled with ladies. The Hon. E. H. Stanley, M.P., presided, and was supported by Earl Powis, Mr. Newdegate, M.P., Mr. Locke, M.P., Mr. Green, M.P., and the Hon. W. F. Campbell, M.P. The toast of the evening was proposed by the chairman in terms highly laudatory of the institution; and after it had been drunk, his health was given by Earl Powis, who mentioned that Mr. Stanley had returned from the shores of the Pacific in order to preside over the festivities of the evening. The chairman, in very appropriate terms acknowledged the compliments of his noble friend, and the flattering manner in which they had been received by the company. Mr. Newdegate returned thanks on behalf of the members of the House of Commons present. The Rev. W. H. Jones, chaplain of the society, responded to the toast of "The Church," and Sir E. Belcher on behalf of "The Army and Navy." During the evening, Mr. Abridge, the secretary, announced a list of subscriptions, amounting altogether to £3300. Everything connected with the festival was well and even elegantly arranged. This charity is established for the support of decayed merchants, bankers, clerical men, solicitors, medical men, master manufacturers, and tradesmen. It also extends a relieving hand to deserving single women, governesses and others, who, after passing the prime of their life in comparative affluence, have in their declining years fallen into destitute circumstances. Many of the subscriptions announced were in aid of the fund for erecting an asylum, into which the annuitants should be admitted by the ballot.

SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF FOREIGNERS IN DISTRESS.—A meeting of this society took place on Thursday at the London Tavern, John Labouchere in the chair. The report stated that the committee had to congratulate the friends of this society, inasmuch as that the gloomy anticipations which they had entertained last year had not been realised. The collection at their anniversary dinner had far exceeded their expectations, and the annual subscriptions had also considerably increased. Two sums of £100 each had also been left there; so that, from these combined favourable circumstances, they felt justified in recommending an increase in the number of pensioners to 84. The amount of income for the last year was £3641, and the expenditure £3330; leaving a balance of £311. The report was carried unanimously; and after a cordial vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting separated, and the election of fourteen pensioners was proceeded with.

ROYAL DISPENSARY FOR DISEASES OF THE EAR.—On Wednesday the 53rd annual general meeting of the institution took place at the Dispensary, in Dean-street, Soho. The Rev. Mr. Hale took the chair. The report stated that the institution was originally established under the patronage of George IV. and William IV., at a period when no such charity existed, and was at the present time patronised by numerous distinguished individuals; that its object was to relieve the poorer classes from deafness and other diseases of the ear, to which they were peculiarly liable; and that its great utility might be judged of from the fact that no less than 851 letters for relief had been presented during the year; and that from that number of cases 360 letters of thanks for cures effected had followed; that, of those cases wholly dependent on their own exertions for support, and who were most liable to diseases of the ear—as domestic servants, soldiers, sailors, artisans, policemen, &c.—as many as ninety-one had received advice and assistance in a single day. Of these cases the larger proportion were attributed by Mr. Harvey, the surgeon of the institution, to damp lodgings, bad food, insufficient clothing, and exposure to the weather. The report concluded with an expression of regret at the death of the Queen Dowager, who had always been a liberal benefactress to the Royal Dispensary, and an earnest appeal to the benevolent public to aid in extending the usefulness of the charity, for which there was ample scope, the funds at present being quite inadequate to the numerous demands upon it. The adoption of the report, and of a resolution declaratory of the benefits the institution conferred on the poor, and that the facilities it gave for relief in cases of deafness and diseases of the ear should be continued, and, if possible, increased, closed the proceedings.

SAMARITAN SOCIETY.—The annual general meeting of governors of this charity, a branch of the London Hospital, devoted to the relief of convalescent patients by sea-bathing, change of air, and assistance to their relations, &c., was held on Wednesday in the institution, Whitechapel-road; Mr. G. Smith in the chair. The relief granted during the past year differed but little from that usually afforded, and the directors regret that in the present state of the funds of the charity there was little hope of an amelioration. The society afforded relief during the past year, by money, to 237 patients, to the amount of £53 14s. 11d. Fares paid to assist persons home, wholly or in part, to 155 patients, £22 18s. 4½d. Fares and support of 50 patients at Margate and in the country, £212 1s. 0½d. The balance in the hands of the bankers was £242 16s. 7d., divided on stock, £427 19s. 4d. The sum of £52 5s. 9d. has been invested and added to the funded property, which now amounts to £4316 6s. 6d., which left a balance in the hands of the company of £617 3s. 6d.

THAMES TUNNEL COMPANY.—The annual meeting of this company took place on Tuesday, at Radley's Hotel, Bridge-street, Blackfriars; Benjamin Hawes, Esq., in the chair. The financial statement for the year showed that the receipts were as follows:—Balance in hand, £541 19s. 2d.; amount collected in tolls, £3180 13s. 2d.; rent received for houses belonging to the company, £532 3s. 2d.; rent received for archways in the tunnel, let to stall-keepers, £906 12s.—total, £4933 9s. 10d. The amount of disbursements (including rates and taxes, and payments to the Public Works Loan Commissioners) was £4316 6s. 6d., which left a balance in the hands of the company of £617 3s. 6d.

This statement having been received and adopted, the chairman produced a document, showing a comparison between the company's affairs in 1848, and its prospects in 1849. In the former year the amount of tolls collected was £3796 8s. 3d., and in the latter £3480 13s. 2d., being a decrease of £315 15s. 1d. This decrease was attributable to the prevalence of the cholera in the neighbourhood of Rotherhithe during the summer months. The directors were, however, happy to say that the tolls were now on the increase. The amount paid to Government in 1848 was £894 2s. 8d.; in 1849, £651 0s. 3d. The cost of gas in the year 1847, with 129 burners, was £272 4s. 9d.; in 1848, with 136 burners, £304 15s. 2d.; in 1849, with 144 burners, £371 13s. 8d.; showing a saving in each year, although the number of burners had been increased for the improvement and better lighting of the tunnel. The total amount of expenses in the year 1848 was £4102 13s. 10d.; in 1849, £3665 6s. 3d.; being a diminution of £436 7s. 7d., with all the improvements which had taken place, including extra gas, &c. A desultory conversation ensued respecting the prospects of the company, and the shareholders expressed a hope that they might soon expect a dividend. It was stated that the amount advanced by the Government to the company was £246,000, and they had not yet been able to decrease the debt.

ENGINEERS' MASONIC AND UNIVERSAL MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—The second annual meeting of this society was held at the office in the Strand, on Tuesday—Mr. W. F. Dobson, M.A., in the chair—when a report was presented, which stated that, during the year 1849, 748 proposals for assurance, to the amount of £192,030, had been submitted to the board, sixty of which the directors deemed it prudent to decline; forty-five stood over for further consideration or completion, and 643 policies, securing the sum of £165,270, and producing premiums to the amount of £5047 2s. 4d., had been completed. The total number of policies completed to the 31st of December was 851. The annual income derivable from premiums, £7119 8s. 11d. Notwithstanding the large number of members assured with the society, and the fearful epidemic which visited this country during the past year, only seven claims from death, and to the amount of but £1250, had arisen. After a short conversation, in which the chairman congratulated the proprietors on the fact, that the premiums received were more than sufficient, within the first fifteen months of the establishment of the society, to cover the expenses, the report was adopted. The retiring directors and auditor were re-elected.

CLERICAL, MEDICAL, AND GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—A meeting of this society took place on Thursday, at the offices, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury; Dr. Joseph Moore in the chair. The report stated that the time had arrived when it would be advisable to obtain increased facilities for the transaction of business, and a bill for that purpose, carefully framed and approved by counsel of high eminence, had been introduced into Parliament. The board proposed to retain a reserve fund of £50,000 out of £51,500, its present amount. The amount carried to the consolidated, or business fund, during the year, had been £51,501, while that during the preceding year amounted only to £38,340. The fund accumulated for the security and benefit of the assured had increased during the year from £695,155 to £746,656. The report was adopted, and after a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting separated.

ÆGIS LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—A meeting of this company took place on Thursday last, at the offices, Moorgate-street, J. J. Millard, Esq., in the chair. The report stated that from April, 1849, to December 31st, they had received 113 proposals, covering £65,039, of which forty-two were rejected, and sixty-eight accepted and completed. These sixty-eight policies assured in the aggregate the sum of £35,380, at annual premiums amounting to £1200 16s., each policy averaging £520. Not one claim had been made by the death of any party assured. In addition to the life policy business, an arrangement had been made with the Union Fire Office, by the introduction to that office, through the agency of this company of 239 fire policies, insuring property to the extent of £280,260. The report was unanimously adopted, and a vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the business of the day.

PRINTERS' PENSION SOCIETY.—On Monday afternoon the twenty-fourth annual general meeting of the friends of this charity was held at the London Tavern, for the purpose of receiving the annual report and electing seven additional annuitants upon the funds of the society; Mr. R. Taylor in the chair. The report congratulated the meeting upon the fact of the society having made no retrograde movement during the past year. The subscriptions and donations had somewhat increased, but the subscriptions at the annual dinner had not been so large as might have been expected, in consequence of the festival having been celebrated when the cholera was raging. The funded property of the society amounts to £5573 17s. 3d., and it has been usual to re-invest the yearly interest, amounting to £303 15s. 4d., but in the forthcoming year they regretted that it would be necessary to apply it to the current expenses. 47 annuitants remain on the charity, which, with the number elected on Monday, make 54 dependent upon the funds. The total receipts amounted to £710 18s. 2d., while the expenditure, including the investment of £200 in the Three per Cents, was £870 6s., leaving a balance in favour of the society of £40 12s. 2d. The report was received and ordered to be printed, and the usual elections of committeemen and officers for the ensuing year having taken place, the meeting separated after a vote of thanks to the chairman. The pensioners elected were—Robert Johnson, George Westray, George Green, Esther Roberts, Sophia Whittaker, Grace Cranwell, and Frances Nicholls. Sarah Ellis was elected to the Whittingham Pension.

THE JOURNEMEN TAILORS OF LONDON.—On Monday a general meeting of master tailors was held at Freemasons' Tavern, to adopt measures for the alleviation of the distress under which so large a number of journeymen are suffering. Most of the principal firms were represented. Mr. Cartwright presided. Several gentlemen addressed the meeting in support of the resolutions brought forward. The speakers attributed the existing distress, and the moral and social degradation of journeymen tailors, to the practice which prevailed in many establishments of giving outdoor work. The prices given, especially to the women employed, were scarcely sufficient to keep them from starvation. Instances were adduced of individuals who, for a series of weeks, were obliged to work hard to earn less than 2s. a week. Turning to the men, it was stated that a man, to earn 12s. a week, should work eighteen hours a day, and out of that he had to pay for trimmings, 6d. for candles, and 6d. for coals. The particulars of several flagrant cases of the above description were given, and it was also shown, that, from overcrowding in their rooms, the individuals connected with the trade were physically debilitated, and rendered peculiarly liable to attacks of epidemic disease. A resolution was adopted affirming that it was highly important, as a means for the improvement of the moral, social, and physical condition of the journeymen tailors, that all workmen should be employed on the premises of the master. The master tailors present, individually and collectively, pledged themselves to carry out the measure suggested, and the meeting separated, after a vote of thanks to the chairman.

LEICESTER-SQUARE SOUP KITCHEN.—The subjoined report of this charity, which, during the past quarter, has relieved no fewer than 86,807 persons, contains statistical information bearing upon the destitution of the metropolis, of considerable value and interest to the benevolent and wealthy. There are few public institutions, we believe, whose efforts in the cause of philanthropy have been attended with such signal success:—

	Relieved in Kitchen.	At Home.	Total.
December, 1849	2649	12,071	14,720
January, 1850	3259	25,069	28,328
February, 1850	2484	30,955	33,439
	8692	78,115	86,807

Men 929

Women 443

Total 1355

To supply whom the committee purchased 3248 quatern loaves, 48 bushels of flour, 43 bushels of lentils, 574 lb. rounds of beef, 4132 lb. of soup meat, 3 cwt. of cheese, 1 cwt. of coffee, 2½ cwt. sugar, 1 cwt. of pepper. The cost of vegetables used has been £4. Situations have been obtained for six men and fourteen women. During this quarter 922 men and 443 women have enjoyed in the asylum the comfort of a clean bed and an evening and morning meal; many of these were once of some standing in society. One man this day set out with a few pence in his pocket for Lincolnshire, where he was formerly in business as a woollen manufacturer, but failed. He made his way to London, but was unable to procure employment. Martin Meyrick, aged seventy-two years, was engaged in the employ of several noblemen, and a dignitary of the Church, but being reduced to penury, has been sheltered until his friends procured subscriptions to send him home. It needs only for those who declare there is "little destitution" at present, or that it has greatly subsided, to visit the Asylum and the Kitchen, and afterwards to ascertain for themselves the state of the labouring classes, by examining their wretched, filthy, and dilapidated homes. The recent facts which have come to light, especially as regards the female classes, must be confessed as revolting and appalling in the last degree. Their condition may be summed up briefly as one of intense poverty and frightful degradation. 33,500 women are engaged in one trade, that of dressmaking; of whom 28,500 are under twenty years of age, and of these a large portion are living, or attempting to live, on sums varying from 2½d to 4½d a day! Then there are estimated to be, in London alone, 168,000 domestic servants; of whom 10,000 are always out of place, and the perils and the sufferings to which these latter are exposed need scarcely be described. To help such the Asylum is open, and to such the committee gladly proffer all the aid their means will afford.—JOHN JONES, Secretary and Superintendent, Ham-yard and Leicester-square. March 1, 1850.

WESTMINSTER FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY.—On Tuesday evening a public meeting was held at the Royal British Institution, City-road, for the purpose of explaining the principles and objects of this association; Mr. James Palmer in the chair. Mr. Tindal Atkinson, Mr. James Taylor (secretary of the Birmingham Society), and other gentlemen addressed the meeting, and the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—"That this meeting is of opinion that freehold land societies offer to the industrious classes the most profitable investment for their savings, and are efficient agents for engendering habits of forethought and a spirit of independence, and the meeting recognises in the general establishment of these societies a most efficient mode of gradually and legally extending the suffrage, by increasing the number of voters for county members, and that it behoves every man who is anxious to extend the representation of the people to contribute by all in his power to their encouragement and support; and that, inasmuch as the Freehold Land Society embraces within its operation the home counties, Middlesex being included, this meeting considers it worthy of being supported by the people of the Tower Hamlets." A vote of thanks having been voted to the chairman, the meeting separated.

SOUTH LONDON RAGGED SCHOOL.—On Monday evening, the annual meeting of the subscribers to this school was held at Hawkstone Hall, Waterloo-road; Lord Ashley presiding. The noble chairman congratulated the parties at the head of the school upon the manner in which they had conducted it to a successful state of usefulness. The report stated that the school, which had been

established in 1846, had received altogether about 1421 pupils, many of them since sent out to the colonies, and now doing well. The sum annually required for the support of the school was £160 but the committee had to regret that that sum had not been received during the last year, by the sum of £48, which was now owing to the treasurer. The report concluded by a pressing appeal to the charitable in aid of the undertaking; and, after several resolutions pledging the meeting to renewed efforts, a vote of thanks was passed to the noble chairman, and the assembly separated.

THE NEW LORD CHIEF JUSTICE.—Lord Campbell was sworn in a Sergeant-at-Law and Lord Chief Justice of England, in the Lord Chancellor's private room, at the House of Lords, on Tuesday. Mr. Justice Coleridge and Mr. Justice Wightman were present, and the noble Lord, after the ceremony, received the congratulations of his friends. The ceremony took place shortly before five o'clock. The noble and learned Lord was in the course of the morning rang out of Lincoln's-inn, according to the ancient usage of the profession, as he was a member and bencher of that inn. The ceremony was enacted in the bell-tower of Lincoln's-inn Hall. On the noble and learned Lord taking leave of the Lincoln's-inn Society Lord Brougham delivered a complimentary address, to which the noble and learned Lord gave the suitable response.

CROSBY HALL.—On Monday evening, Miss Stuart will give an "Exemplification" of Shakspeare's female characters, with a Shakspearean and Miscellaneous Concert.

EMIGRATION.—Messrs. Hall and Edridge, accompanied by other gentlemen interested in the emigration trade, had an interview with her Majesty's Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, at their offices in Park-street, and afterwards with Mr. May, at the Colonial-office, on the subject of the complaints which have lately appeared in the public prints respecting certain emigrant vessels, when the system adopted in their ships was explained, and their earnest desire expressed to act on any suggestions which might be made to ensure to passengers greater security and comfort.

BOILER EXPLOSION.—A most alarming accident occurred on Tuesday morning, between the hours of seven and eight, at the Albion Brewery, Camden-town, belonging to Messrs. Barker and Son, from the explosion of the boiler, six-horse power, which has caused much destruction in the interior of the premises and in the houses adjacent. The houses in Caroline-place, to the left of the brewery, had the whole of their windows shattered; and a part of the boiler, 22 lb. in weight, was blown upwards of 300 yards. There were only five workmen on the premises at the time of the accident, none of whom received any serious injury. The cause of the accident is not known, nor is the amount of damage which has been sustained at present ascertained.

FIRE AT MESSRS. REYNELL'S PRINTING-OFFICE.—On Sunday night, between nine and ten o'clock, a fire broke out in the extensive range of premises belonging to Messrs. Reynell and Co., printers, situate in Little Fultenry-street, Golden-square. By the time the engines arrived the whole of the first floor was enveloped in flames, and the staircase was also in a general blaze. The engines got the fire out by twelve o'clock, but not until a serious amount of property deposited in the three upper floors was destroyed, or so injured by the heat as to be comparatively worthless. The valuable steam-engine and machines, it is understood, have not received any injury. The origin of the misfortune could not be ascertained, nor whether or not the firm was insured.

FIRE IN THE BOROUGH AND LOSS OF LIFE.—On Sunday night, at a late hour, a fire, unfortunately attended with a loss of life, happened on the premises belonging to Mr. A. Solomons, a farrier, No. 11, Little Falcon-court, Redcross-street, Borough. Two engines from the Southwark Bridge-road station started for the scene; upon reaching which the door was found to be fastened, and when forced, the ground-floor was so full of smoke that it was with great difficulty any one could enter. The neighbours and firemen, however, succeeded in forcing their way through with buckets of water, which they threw upon the flames. As soon as the smoke had in some measure cleared away, they beheld a fearful scene—upon the floor was lying Mrs. Solomons, completely encircled with fire. A medical gentleman was sent for, who arrived immediately, and pronounced life extinct. How the fire originated could not be ascertained, the unfortunate female being the only party in the house at the time.

FIRE ON BOARD A STEAM-SHIP.—On Saturday night a fire broke out in the *Trident* steam-ship, the property of the General Steam Navigation Company, lying alongside of St. Katherine's Dock Steam-wharf. Whilst the crew were packing goods in the after hold, a box filled with fuzes fell into that compartment of the ship, and the contents exploded. Two of the ship's crew who were in the hold were frightfully burned, and were removed to the hospital, where they remain in a precarious state. The ship's company and wharf labourers succeeded in getting the fire extinguished.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Births registered in the week ending Saturday, March 2:—Males, 813; females, 761; total, 1574. Deaths during the same period:—Males, 460; females, 436; total, 896. This return shows that the rate of mortality is low at the present time as compared with this season in former years. During the last month, the numbers returned weekly have been 1094, 957, 938, 911, and 896, exhibiting a continuous decline. In the week corresponding to last, of the years 1840-9, they were never lower than 916; in seven of the ten weeks they ranged above 1000; and last year, when cholera was approaching, and various epidemics were rife, rose to 1138. The average of the ten corresponding weeks is 1043, which, corrected for increase of population, becomes 1138; the present decrease on this estimate is therefore 242. In the eight principal epidemics, with the exception of diarrhoea, there is now a marked decrease; diarrhoea was fatal to 18 persons (two-thirds of whom were children), which differs little from the number of the same week of the last two years, but is more than the average of the corresponding ten weeks. At 3, Elliott's-row, London-road, the son of a painter and glazier, aged 8 years, died of "English cholera," after 17 hours' illness. On the 24th of February, at 7, Albert-street, the daughter of a gunsmith, aged 4 years, died from "hydrophobia," caused by the bite of a rabid dog on the 15th November last, according to the verdict of a jury. Last week consumption was fatal to 93 persons; there died on an average in former periods 136. Under other diseases of the respiratory organs, exclusive of hooping-cough, the aggregate is 176 deaths; formerly at this season they have varied from 150 to 259. The deaths of two persons are referred, one to disease arising from intemperance, the other to injury during intoxication. One person died of want, and another is also supposed to have sunk from destitution. The former was a porter, of 73 years, in Parson's-court, St. Luke's. The latter, a single woman of 51 years, was found dead in bed at 37, Elizabeth-street, in the Church sub-district of Bethnal-green.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—The mean daily reading of the barometer at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, was above 30 in. throughout the week; the mean of the week was 30.168 in. The mean temperature of the week was 42.8 degrees, or 3.3 degrees higher than the average of the same week in seven years.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The meetings of the coursing brotherhood during the current week have been numerous enough, but none of them have possessed more than ordinary or local importance, although the sport, upon the whole, has been excellent. The gatherings next week embrace Newcastle on Monday, and Epsom, the Border (Greta), and Spiddal (Ireland) on Tuesday.

Five steeplechase meetings have come off this week; but, like those of the "long tails," without throwing out any feature of more than ordinary interest. The fixtures for next week are—Coventry (over the new course), on Tuesday and Wednesday; the East Cumberland, Chaulbury, and Preston on Thursday; and Doncaster, which will include several flat races, on Thursday and Friday. The Grand Military and Leamington Annual Steeplechases come off in the following week; they promise to be "first-rate."

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—The chief outlay this afternoon was on Harriott, Cheerful, Eva, Ghillie Callum, and Clincher, one and all improving on the previous averages; the general business was extremely dull and uninteresting.

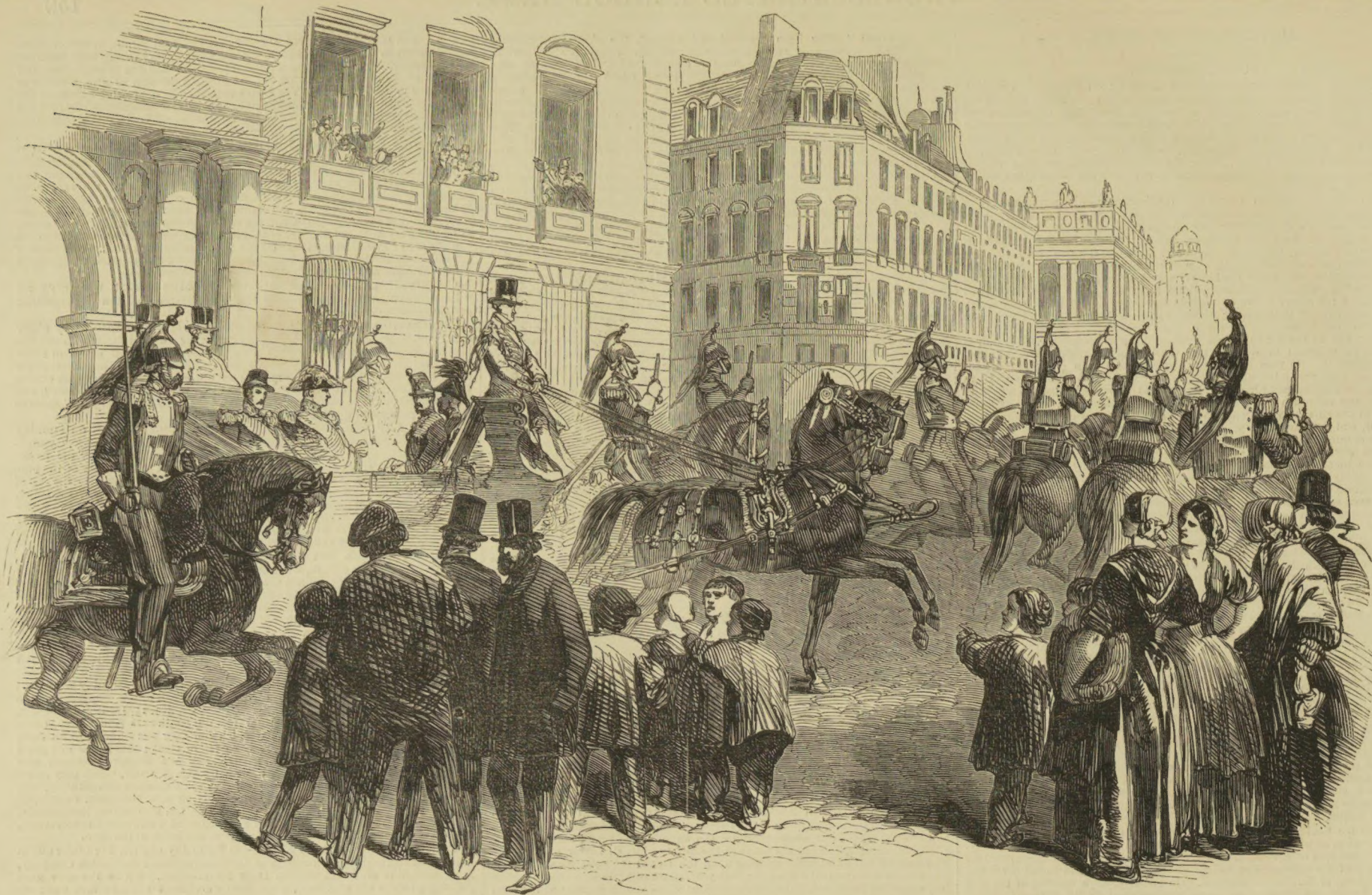
6 to 1 agst Harriott (t)	12 to 1 agst Fernhill (t)	15 to 1 agst Belus
7 to 1 — Osterley		20 to 1 — Mahratta
5 to 1 agst Cheerful (t)	25 to 1 agst Eva (t)	
		NEWMARKET HANDICAP.
		20 to 1 agst Dolly Varden (t)
		TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS STAKES.
9 to 4 agst Dee Hunter (t)	11 to 2 agst Middleton (t)	
20 to 1 agst Ellerdale (t)	66 to 1 agst Horn of Chase (t)	65 to 1 agst Sir Richard (t)
		CHESTER CUP.
		DERBY.
7 to 1 agst Ghillie Callum (t)	15 to 1 agst Voltigeur (t)	25 to 1 agst Mildew (t)
15 to 2 — Bolingbroke	30 to 1 — Clincher	33 to 1 — Middleton (t)
12 to 1 — The Nigger (t)	25 to 1 — Mavora (t)	30 to 1 — Blarney (t)

THURSDAY.—Cheerful, who was in immense force for the Metropolitan, having been the only animal really backed, we shall make no apology for passing the other spring handicaps without a quotation; and of the Derby betting it is only necessary to select Ghillie Callum, Clincher, and Mildew as having been prominently in demand, each at an improved figure.

5 to 1 agst Buckhound	7 to 1 agst Forlorn Hope	
7 to 2 agst Ballinasfad	4 to 1 agst Defaulter	
		CHESTER CUP.
28 to 1 laid agst Fugleman; no other change.		
		DERBY.
6 to 1 agst Ghillie Callum	12 to 1 agst The Nigger	18 to 1 agst Clincher
15 to 2 — Bolingbroke	16 to 1 — The Italian	25 to 1 — Mavora
11 to 1 — Knight of Avenel	16 to 1 — Voltigeur	22 to 1 — Mildew (t)
		DERBY, 1851.
40 to 1 agst Buckhound		40 to 1 agst Florin

BRIDGNORTH STEEPLE-CHASES.—TUESDAY.

HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES of 15 sovs each.—Mr. Oliver's Trust-me-not (Mason), 1. Mr. Hughes's Miss Collingwood (Hughes), 2.
FREE HANDICAP (Hurdle Race) of 5 sovs each.—Mr. Phillips's Tallyho (Braddeley), 1. Mr. Dabbs's Lucy Neal (Taylor), 2.
HUNT STEEPLE-CHASE STAKES of 3 sovs each.—Mr. Page's f by Jerced, d by Tattragon (Hughes), 1. Mr. Braithwaite's Middleton (Owner), 2.



VISIT OF THE PRESIDENT LOUIS NAPOLEON TO THE GARRISON OF PARIS.

PARIS.
VISIT OF THE PRESIDENT TO THE BARRACKS.
THE SOCIALIST ELECTORAL MEETINGS.

THE President of the Republic has of late paid visits to the barracks of the troops stationed in Paris, with extraordinary display and parade. Our Artist has pictured one of these scenes; in which Louis Napoleon is riding through the street, pistol in hand, and escorted by cuirassiers. These visits are novel methods of courting popularity; and thus, all the garrison has been visited, addressed, and complimented; and they, in return, have received the President with great enthusiasm. In the Illustration, the caleche is coming from the gate of the barracks; Louis Napoleon wears the uniform of a General; on his left is seated the Minister of War; and facing him is Colonel Edgar Ney, and next him a Colonel of the Staff.

Yesterday week, the President reviewed, in the garden of the Tuilleries, two regiments (the 21st and 29th) which were to leave Paris in the evening, for Verdun and Langres. The troops were drawn up in line from the gate of the Place de la Concorde to the gardens immediately in front of the Palace. They were on the ground at half-past one, at which hour Generals Changarnier, Hautpoul

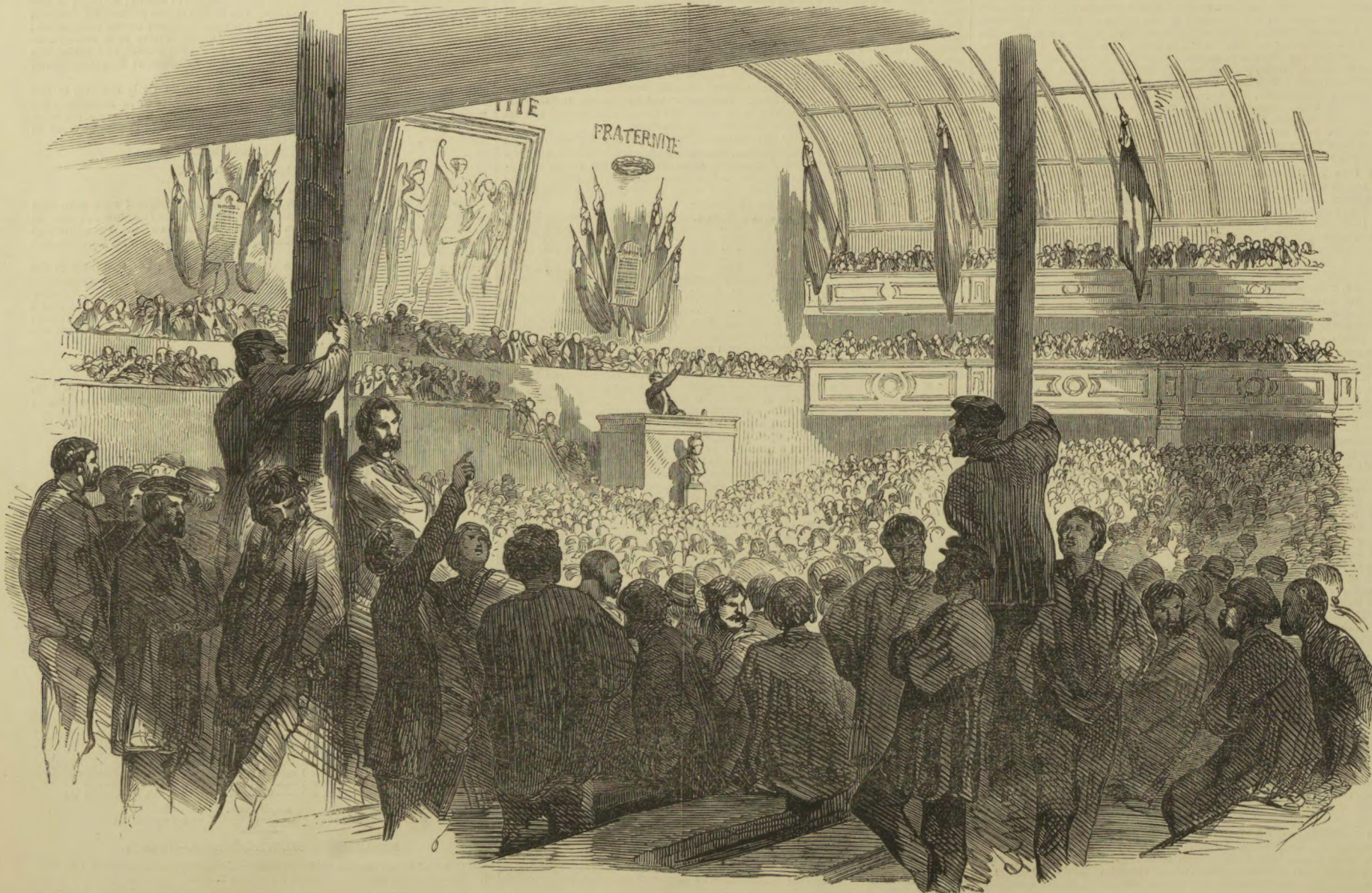
and a number of other military chiefs arrived. Precisely at ten minutes past two the drums on the Place de la Concorde beat to arms, announcing the arrival of the Prince. Louis Napoleon entered the garden by the Place de la Concorde. He was preceded by two dragoons, pistol in hand and finger on the trigger, accompanied by his aides-de-camp, and attended by his usual escort of cuirassiers. The signal was taken up by the bands of the regiments on the ground, who, the moment the Prince entered the garden, struck up their beautiful point of war. General Changarnier, placing himself at the head of the generals that accompanied him, and followed by a numerous staff, put spurs to his horse, and galloped along. On reaching the spot where the Chief of the State was, he drew up and saluted him with hat in hand. He then placed himself on the right-hand side of the President, and they both rode slowly along the line, followed by the cortege, and hailed with shouts of "Vive Napoleon!" "Vive le President!" from the thousands of people who lined the terraces and alleys of the gardens. Amidst the shout that was borne from end of the line to the other, could be heard some cries of "Vive la République!" The President passed at first slowly in front of the line, and then turned and rode more quickly to the other end. He stopped for about twenty minutes, and chatted with the generals and one or two officers of the staff, apparently in a familiar and even affectionate manner. During all this time the shouts continued. It is said he gave away some decorations. He passed once more, and

at a quick pace, along the line, and then proceeded to the Place de la Concorde, where the men defiled before him. The whole affair was over about three o'clock.

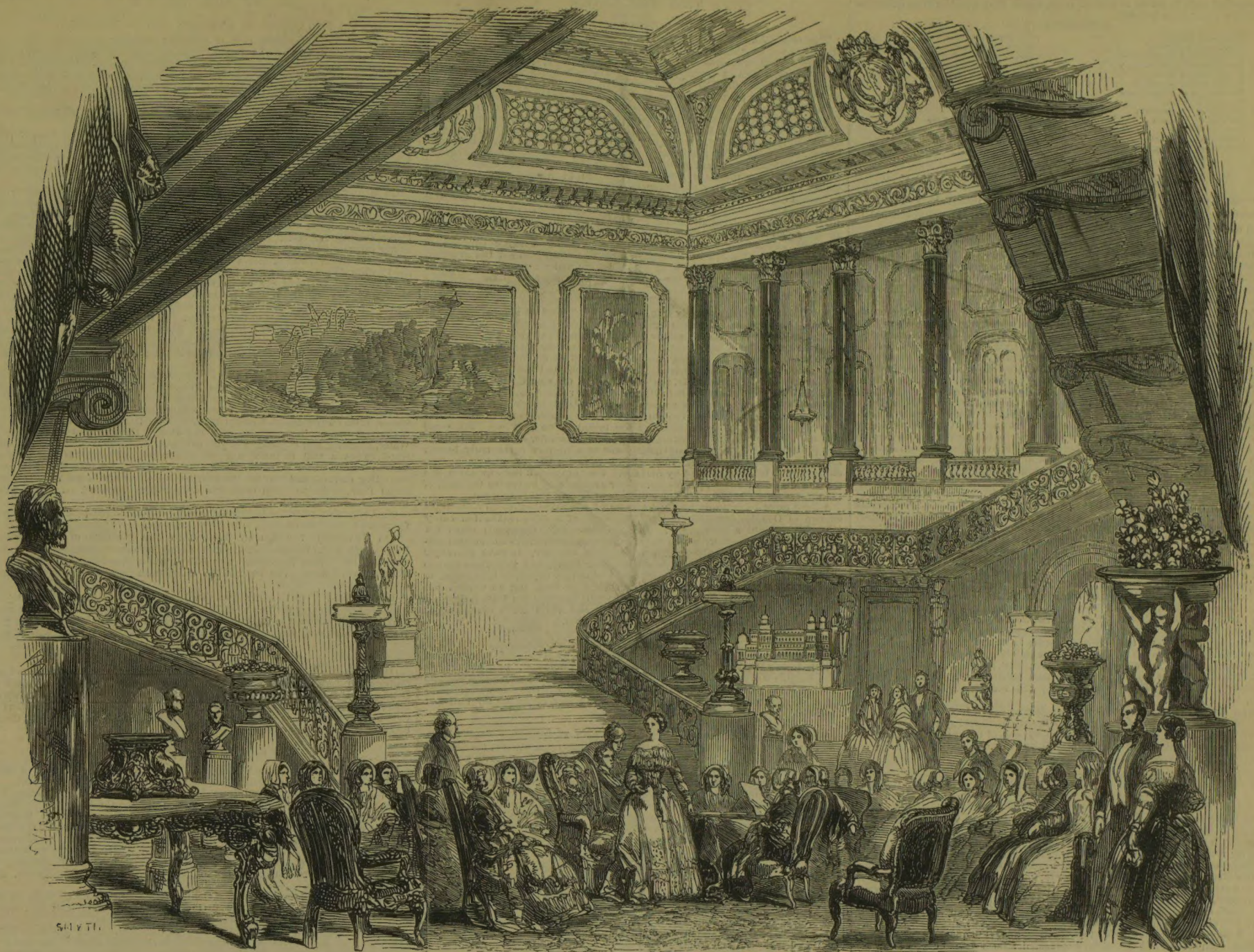
The second Engraving illustrates a scene of the present Socialist Electoral agitation in Paris—a sitting in the Salle Martel, a new Hall, and the largest in the city. The platform is crowded with well-dressed persons; an orator is in the Tribune; and under him is a bust of Liberty with a Phrygian cap.

One of these meetings is thus described by a contemporary:

"The Salle Martel contained the largest assemblage of all. There were about 4000 people present, but more than half the number went thither, I am assured, in the expectation of witnessing some fun. Of fun, however, there was very little, the whole time being occupied with a dismal homily from the Carlist Abbé Chantôme, who predicted 'that Socialism would soon melt the ice of the North Pole, and would immediately after convert the Cosacks, in their own tents, to Republicanism.' The realisation of the first part of the prediction would, I have no doubt, be hailed with pleasure by those who are engaged in the search in the Arctic regions. The immediate results of the meeting must have been profitable, as a small sum was paid by each person as he entered. As an extensive wine-house is nearly next door to the place of meeting, it may be presumed that the orators and the bureau 'went (to use a masonic lodge phrase) to refreshment from labour.'"



ELECTORAL MEETING IN THE SALLE MARTEL, PARIS.



MEETING OF THE LADIES' COMMITTEE AT STAFFORD HOUSE IN AID OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION OF INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS, IN 1851.

MEETING AT STAFFORD HOUSE.
We have the gratification of portraying to our readers the very interesting Meeting of Ladies held in the grand saloon of Stafford House, at the invitation of her Grace the Duchess of Sutherland, on Saturday week, to consider the best means of forwarding the objects of "the Great Exhibition of Industry of all Nations, in 1851."

The Duchess of Sutherland presided in the chair; and the undermentioned ladies agreed to form themselves into a committee for the purpose in this district of the metropolis; appointed Lord Edward F. Howard, Lord Dufferin, and Colonel Malcolm to act as secretaries; and passed the following resolutions:—
"1. That this Committee, in respectful sympathy with the motives which have influenced her Majesty in graciously promoting an Exhibition for the Industry of all Nations, thinks it desir-

able to invite the assistance of the Women of England to further a design in which womanly skill and generosity must occupy so distinguished a position.
2. That this Committee recommend that subscriptions be received from One Shilling upwards.
3. That subscriptions may be paid to the persons named in the list.
The Marchioness of Allesbury took a very active part in the proceedings, and is understood to have written the resolutions passed by the meeting. The Duchess of Sutherland, the Countess of Waldegrave, and other ladies present were desirous of contributing £50 donations to the fund; but the majority of



THE VISCOUNTESS PALMERSTON'S ASSEMBLY.—THE SALOON.

the meeting were in favour of smaller sums, which they considered as examples the more likely to be followed.

THE COMMITTEE	
Duchess of Norfolk	Viscountess Palmerston
Duchess of Sutherland	Viscountess Jocelyn
Marchioness of Clanricarde	Lady John Russell
Marchioness of Londonderry	Lady Caroline Lascelles
Marchioness of Kildare	Lady Mary Stanley
Marchioness of Alibury	Lady Foley
Marchioness of Westminster	Lady Doves
Countess Granville	Lady Ashburton
Countess of Clarendon	Lady Stanley
Countess de Flahault	Hon. Mrs. Charles Grey
Countess Grey	Hon. Mrs. Anson
Countess of Shelburne	Lady Peel
Countess of Waldegrave	

VISCOUNTESS PALMERSTON'S ASSEMBLY.

AMONGST the varied attractions of the fashionable season in London, the Viscountess Palmerston's Saturday evening assemblies are acknowledged to stand unrivalled.

Lady Palmerston has already held several soirées this season: that which we have made the subject of our Illustration in the present Number took place on Saturday last, when the guests were more numerous than usual, and the brilliancy of the assembly much heightened by the varied costumes of many members of the House of Commons, who had attended the Speaker's full-dress levee on the same evening.

The festivities of the evening commenced as usual with a banquet, the guests at which included his Excellency the Russian Minister, the Baroness Brinnow and Mdle. Olga de Lechner, his Excellency the Minister for the Netherlands, the Marquis and Marchioness of Clanricarde and Lady Emily de Burgh, the Earl of Powis, Viscountess Jocelyn, Lord and Lady Foley and the Hon. Miss Foley, Lord Howden, Lord Edward Fitzalan Howard, Baron Küller, and Mr. H. Greville. The company invited to the evening party began to arrive at ten o'clock.

These included nearly the whole of the *corps diplomatique* resident at the Court of St. James's, and nearly 300 members of the fashionable world. The Duke of Wellington came from the Speaker's levee attired in the uniform of a field-marshal, and remained the guest of the noble Viscount and Viscountess nearly two hours. The Marquis of Anglesey also came in full uniform, attended by his son, Lord Clarence Paget; and Lord Gough arrived about eleven o'clock, from Viscount Hardinge's, where his Lordship had been dining with a large party. The Earl of Cardigan was also present, in his uniform as Colonel of the 11th Hussars.

The general circle included, among others, the Marquis and Marchioness of Alibury, the Marquis and Marchioness of Kildare, the Marquis and Marchioness of Douro, the Marchioness of Sligo and the Ladies Browne, the Earl and Countess Grey and Lady Alice Lambton, the Countess of Tankerville, the Earl of Clare, the Countess Poulett, the Countess Cowper, the Countess Dowager Waldegrave and Mr. Harcourt, M.P., the Countess de Flahault and Mdle. de Flahault, the Earl of Mulgrave, Viscount and Viscountess Enfield, Viscount Eastnor, Viscount Chewton, Viscount Cantilupe, Lord Elphinstone, Lady Elizabeth Bulteel and Miss Macdonald, Lord and Lady Beaumont and the Hon. Miss Stapleton; Lord Harry Vane, M.P.; Lady Brougham and Lady Maber, Lady Georgiana Grey and Miss Bulteel, Lord Dufferin, Lady Peel and Miss Peel, Lord and Lady Eddisbury and the Hon. Miss Stanley, Lady Ashley, Lord and Lady Wodehouse, Lady Johnstone and the Misses Johnstone; Lord George Paget, M.P., and Lady Alfred Paget; Lord and Lady Norreys, Lady Harriet Corry and Miss Corry, Lady Graham and Miss Graham, Lady Elizabeth Drummond and Miss Drummond; Lord Naas, M.P.; Lord Brooke, M.P.; the Lord Chief Justice of England, the Baroness Stratheden, and the Hon. Miss Campbell; Baron Lionel Rothschild, M.P., and the Baroness Lionel Rothschild, &c.

Major Edwardes was honoured with an invitation by Lady Palmerston, but absence from town prevented the gallant officer from accepting it.

Our Illustration is from a sketch taken by one of our own artists, by the express and very kind permission of Lady Palmerston.

MUSIC.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The first concert for the season 1850 took place last Monday, at the Hanover-rooms. There was a numerous and fashionable attendance. The scheme was opened with Mozart's symphony in C No. 6, known by the name of "Jupiter," from its colossal conception and marvellous treatment. The lovely andante cantabile was played with the most refined sentiment, the spirited minuet went off like clock-work, and the fiery impulse in the fugued finale was irresistible. A trio from Conrad Kreutzer's "Night in Granada," sung by Miss Louisa Pyne, Mr. Benson, and Mr. Machin, followed, but, save Miss Pyne's neat shake at the close, made little impression. Then came Mendelssohn's quartetto, Op. 12, No. 2, in E flat, for two violins (Sainton and Blagrove), viola (Hill), and violoncello (Lucas). Nothing could be more perfect than the execution of this quartet; but, save the quaint and piquant canzonetta, which was encored, it hung fire: chamber compositions cannot produce much effect after a symphony of massive proportions. Miss Louisa Pyne then created an extraordinary sensation by her beautiful singing of one of the airs of the *Queen of Night*, from Mozart's "Zauberflöte." She declaimed the recitative with due emphasis, warbled the melody exquisitely, and executed the intricate divisions in the bravura with astonishing truth of intonation and precision. Miss Pyne displayed a power of voice which was not anticipated from her. It is evident that she has quite strength enough to fill much larger arenas than that of the Princess's Theatre. Her Philharmonic début places her in the first rank of vocalists, foreign or native. The "Euryanthe" overture terminated the first part of the concert gloriously; the second began with Beethoven's second symphony in D, in which the marked originality of the composer's genius was first so nobly developed. It was played to perfection under Costa's baton. After the duo from Spohr's "Faust," between Miss Louisa Pyne and Mr. Machin, and the trio from Handel's "Acis and Galatea," "The Rocks shall leave the mountains," Cherubini's overture, "Les deux Journées," terminated the programme.

The next concert will be on the 18th of March. There have been some changes in the orchestra. Mr. C. Harper is now first horn, and Mr. Alfred Nicholson is the first oboe. Messrs. Cusins and Simmonds, from the Royal Academy of Music, have been added to the violins.

CLASSICAL CHAMBER CONCERTS.

On Tuesday evening, Mr. W. S. Bennett gave his second performance of Classical Pianoforte Music, at the Hanover Rooms, assisted by Herr Molique, Signor Piatti, and the Misses A. and M. Williams.

Mr. Lucas, the first violoncello at the Philharmonic Society, has commenced his series of Musical Evenings for Classical Chamber Compositions. His scheme comprised the Quartets No. 82, Haydn; Mendelssohn's Posthumous Op. 81; and Beethoven's Op. 127; with Dussek's Pianoforte Sonata, "L'Invocation." The executants are Sainton and Blagrove, Hill, Lucas, and Dorrell.

Molique, the celebrated composer and violinist, has commenced a series of Concerts at the Hanover Rooms. In his first programme were included Spohr's Quartet Brilliant in A, Op. 69; Mendelssohn's Trio in C, for piano, violin, and violoncello; a new Quartet by Molique, with three melodies for violin and piano. During the series, this accomplished violinist, as well as gifted composer, will be assisted by Sterndale Bennett, Piatti, Haumann, Mellon, and Carrodus; the Misses Dolby, Schloss, A. and M. Williams, and Molique.

M. Billet has begun a new series of Pianoforte Performances at St. Martin's Hall. In his first scheme he included pieces by Beethoven, Handel, Dussek, W. S. Bennett, Stephen Heller, and Mendelssohn.

On Saturday last, at St. Martin's Hall, the sixth and last chamber concert of the Society of British Musicians was given, directed by Mr. Lindsay Sloper, the accompanist being Mr. C. E. Stephens. The compositions by native composers were a MS. quartet in E minor, by Mr. J. B. Calkin, and a clever sonata duo in E, for two performers on one pianoforte, played by Miss Kate Loder and the composer. The vocalists were Misses Rainforth, Dolby, Owen, Rooke, Punched, Griesbach, and Thornton.

MUSICAL EVENTS.—Two evening concerts were given last Monday at the Sussex Hall, in the City, by Mr. Turner, and at the Horns Tavern by Mrs. Farquharson Smith.—The third of the London Wednesday Concerts took place on the 6th, at which Thalberg performed.—The second concert of the Amateur Musical Society will take place on Monday; and on the same evening Mr. Willy's second grand orchestral and vocal concert.—Signor Felice Ronconi's second concert will be given on Wednesday.—Mr. Hullah's Upper Singing Schools, with professional aid, will perform next Wednesday, at St. Martin's Hall, Handel's "Judas Maccabeus."—Next Friday (the 15th), at the Freemasons' Hall, the 112th Anniversary Festival of the Royal Society of Musicians will be celebrated, the Duke of Cambridge in the chair. There will be a great musical treat at this charitable and festive meeting.—Mr. John Parry gave his entertainment, on Thursday, at Lancaster.—M. Rousselot has engaged Ernst for the new series of Beethoven Quartet Concerts.—The Italian Opera season at St. Petersburg will close in a few days. On the 17th inst., Grisi, Mario, and Tamburini will leave for London, to commence their engagement at the Royal Italian Opera. Coletti and Gardoni quit at the same time to join the company at Her Majesty's Theatre.—Mdme. Castellani, Mdle. Vera, and M. Massol have arrived in London, from Paris, for the rehearsals of "Der Freyschütz" at the Royal Italian Opera.—The great triumphs of Miss Catherine Hayes in Scotland and Ireland, will render her engagement at Her Majesty's Theatre, by Mr. Lumley, a fortunate stroke of policy.—The latest accounts from Cassel announce that Spohr was recovering from the effects of his late severe accident.

COLOSSUM.—An entire change has been made in the scenery of the Swiss Cottage: the view of Mont Blanc has been removed, and a picture of the Tête Noir Pass and valley of Trient has just been painted by Messrs. Danson. The Collins family have been re-engaged.

MAJOR EDWARDS.—The "Hero of Mooltan" arrived in Shrewsbury, the capital of his native county, on Saturday last, and met with a most enthusiastic reception, the Mayor and Corporation, with about 10,000 of the inhabitants, having assembled to do him honour. A complimentary and appropriate address was presented to the gallant soldier, which he acknowledged with a suitable reply, and the affair passed off in a manner highly satisfactory to all parties.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

This establishment will positively be opened on Tuesday, the 12th inst. The opera will be "Medea," which has been so long on the shelf for want of a suitable lyrical tragedian to impersonate the heroine, that it now returns with the attraction of novelty. The libretto is founded upon the sublime tragedy for which the Corinthians gave five talents to Euripides to induce him to compose it, hoping thereby to appease the gods and deliver Corinth from pestilence—a tragedy which has had many imitators in the modern drama. That great composer Mayer converted it into a musical poem, which, interpreted by Pasta and her lyrical contemporaries, had immense success in Italy, Germany, France, and still more in England. But when Pasta retired, no other was found with adequate power to struggle against the remembrance she had left. At the express desire of Pasta, Parodi has assumed her mantle as *Medea*, as she did in *Norma*, and with equal success: she will be ably supported by Giuliani, Calzolari, and Beletti. The ballet is a highly fantastic creation, with picturesque decorations, and new and striking effects. Its name, "Les Métamorphoses," does not merely denote "Ovidian passages;" but all sorts of transformations, *diableries, espiègeries, and masquerades*, &c. follow each other, in which Carlotta Grisi, enacting the part of a sprite, successively assumes the forms of a page, a rustic coquette, a "will-o'-the-wisp," a domino, a cavalier, &c. The ballet is full of the graceful, the picturesque, and pathetic, as well as of frolic; and yet the rapid succession of the varied situations brings the whole within a moderate compass.

SURREY.

Mr. Justice Talfourd's tragedy of "Ion" was performed on Monday—the hero by Mr. Creswick, and *Adrastus* by Mr. Mead. After which, a new two-act drama, entitled "Hearts at Fault, or Six Years More," was produced. The love of a rich heiress for a dependant orphan is the main interest of the piece; and there is some novelty in making the latter respond at first rather as a friend than as a lover to her deep passion. *Henriette* (Madame Ponisi) is the name of the heroine—*Emile Durand* (Mr. Shepherd) that of the youth. A Mr. Derosier (Mr. H. Widdicombe) becomes her suitor: her father consents. It is then that *Henriette's* passion for *Emile* is revealed: the revelation is creative, and kindles in *Emile* a sudden reflexion. The parties wed, to the annoyance of *Derosier*, a foolish gentleman, whose peculiarities are meant to be amusing. Six years elapse. *Pauline* (Miss R. Malcolm), a cousin of *Henriette*, is now introduced. Her presence more and more convinces *Emile* that he had never truly loved; that, in fact, he loves but her. *Henriette* is in despair; resolves on suicide; but, on the river's brink, is rescued by *Derosier*. The transaction restores *Emile* to a sense of his duty; and all parties show their gratitude by bestowing the hand of the preserver on *Pauline*. We know not what to say of this conclusion.

A third piece—a farce, entitled "Adam Buff," was more satisfactory—founded on one of Douglas Jerrold's stories. The want of a shirt makes *Adam Buff* (Mr. Widdicombe) a philosopher. *Dick Dulcimer* (Mr. Raymond) seeks his assistance in a love affair, which the want in question disables *Adam* from giving. However, *Adam* subsequently meets with one Mr. *Socrates Shortlight* (Mr. Fitzroy), who takes the shirtless philosopher home, and introduces him to his niece, *Louisa Lavender* (Miss E. Bromley)—the very object, as it happens, of *Dick Dulcimer's* passion. Here *Adam* is surprised by *Dick*, and an explanation ensues. The latter is accompanied by a friend, *Tommy Jones* (Mr. Rogers), a charity boy, and decided droll; between whom and *Adam* much characteristic fun is generated. The farce was decidedly successful.

DRURY-LANE.

Cumberland's "Wheel of Fortune" was produced on Monday, for the purpose of introducing Mr. Vandenhoff in the character of *Penruddock*. In this character John Kemble was great; and, as a professed member of that school of acting, no worthier successor may be named than Mr. Vandenhoff. The play was well supported, though to a modern audience it must, we fear, needs appear dull and slow.

PRINCESS.

A new extravaganza and a new farce have been successfully produced here. The first is entitled "My Wife shan't act," and partly takes place in the boxes of the theatre—where Mr. Forman performs the part of *Mr. Phosphorus*, and protests against his wife, *Mrs. Stanton* (Miss Bleaden) entering a private room with a supposed gentleman, viz. *Miss Somers* in male attire. Another person from the opposite boxes objects to the interruption; and somebody from above interferes in the dispute. The farce is entitled "Hot and Cold," broadly interpreted of two baths—the clothes of the bather being stolen by a fellow-lodger. In this, also, Mr. Forman acts the hero. Pieces of this calibre, merely meant for temporary effect, require only a passing notice.

IRELAND.

LORD GOUGH.—The *Tipperrary Free Press* says:—"We understand that his Lordship purposes returning to the land of his fathers, and that his seat, Rathronan House, in the vicinity of this town, is being prepared for his reception. If this be so, we can fairly promise him a *cad mille jaille* which will cheer his truly Irish heart, and amply repay him for those slights which, attempting to be cast on a good and brave man, reflected only disgrace and discomfiture upon their originators."

THE LORD PRIMATE.—The health of his Grace the Lord Primate is fast progressing towards convalescence. His Grace has been able to leave his room every day in the last week.

Dr. Cullin, the new Roman Catholic Archbishop, is daily expected at Armagh from Rome.

A clerical preferment has become vacant in Ireland by the death of the Very Rev. the Dean of Leighlin, which took place on Friday night.

The *Banner of Ulster* states that some aristocratic landowners in the neighbourhood of Ballynahinch and Downpatrick have reduced the wages of their labourers very considerably, without having offered any reduction in their rents.

WESTPORT EMBROIDERY AND SEWED MUSLIN FACTORY.—A factory has been established by the Marquis of Sligo and his charitable lady, where one hundred young girls are instructed in needlework by teachers from Belturbet. This establishment is carried on in the noble Marquis's farm-yard. Although it has been only opened a few weeks, the work is described as being really excellent, and of a quality that will go far to pay the expenses incurred.

ENCUMBERED ESTATES.—The Encumbered Estates Commission have, at length, encountered a difficulty which obliges them to have recourse to a court of law. It occurs in the construction of a will in the matter of the estate of Charles Denroche Purcell; and Baron Richards, the chief commissioner, announced on Saturday that a case should be prepared for the opinion of a court of law, at the same time that they, the commissioners, might feel it their duty to act independently of that opinion.

RAILWAYS.—A plan projected by Sir John Macneil, the eminent railway engineer, for the extension of a system of branch and connecting railways over Ireland, has been laid before the Monaghan grand jury, to bring it under public notice. Sir John proposes the formation of a government commission under whose control the system should be worked; the grand juries should present for the land necessary for the foundation of the railways in their respective districts, and should guarantee the interest, the railways being constructed by Government advances, to be repaid within a number of years. The lines to be single, and constructed on an average at £5000 per mile.

BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES IN IRELAND.—The first report of the Registrar-General of Marriages in Ireland, which has been recently laid before Parliament, though referring to the Protestant population only, bears sad testimony to the deep distress with which that country has been visited. Judging by the test of the decrease in the number of marriages, the north of Ireland, where the bulk of the Protestant population resides, has suffered considerably. This will be seen from the following table, exhibiting the comparative number of marriages in a few of the poor-law unions during 1846 and 1847:—

	1846.	1847.		1846.	1847.
Antrim	214	161	Banbridge	267	207
Armagh	315	247	Belfast	575	464
Ballymena	352	192	Cavan	133	69
Ballymoney	170	103	Coleraine	203	214

The falling off in the south, west, and east of Ireland has been also very great, as indicated by the abstract. With regard to this diminution the Registrar-General remarks:—"The decrease in the number of marriages registered in 1847, compared with those registered in 1846, is so great as to demand very serious attention; but, as the provisions of the act 7 and 8 Vic., c. 81, do not extend to the marriages of Roman Catholics, who, from the census taken by the Commissioners of Public Instruction in 1834, are stated to comprise nearly 81 per cent. of the population, no data exist by which to arrive at any satisfactory calculation of the diminution of the number of marriages of the entire population in the year 1847; when, however, the fearful ravages arising from famine and disease, and the amount of emigration from Ireland which has taken place since 1845, are considered, there can be no doubt that the decrease in the number of marriages of all sects and classes in this country, during the brief period referred to, must have been very great; and it may, with too much reason, be concluded that the diminution of the population from these causes, during the same period, has also been very considerable." This report contains also a statement of the number of minors, widowers, and widows married in each year, and the number of persons who signed the registers with marks, and concludes with the following observations:—"It is much to be regretted that no general system of registration of the births, marriages, and deaths exists in Ireland; from the frequent reference, however, to the subject in Parliament, and the unanimous feeling which now prevails as to its great utility, not only for statistical but also for sanitary purposes, it is to be hoped that the many important benefits of such a system will soon be extended to this country."

INTERESTING ARRIVAL FROM ITALY.—It having been represented to the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury, that, by a steamer expected daily to arrive at Liverpool from the Mediterranean, a package has been shipped at Leghorn, containing a work purporting to be the original design in oil by Michael Angelo, of the painting of the "Last Judgment," executed by that eminent master in the Sistine Chapel at Rome, and that it is desired, in consideration of the great value of this work, assuming that its authenticity can be satisfactorily established, to avoid the risk of injury which the process of opening for the purpose of examination and re-packing in Liverpool would involve, their Lordships have been pleased to direct that, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, and in consideration of the great probable value of the contents of the package, it may be forwarded, under official seals, to London, as desired.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT WINDSOR AND IN LONDON.

The past week has been one of unusual activity in Court life. On Saturday her Majesty and the Prince Consort, with the Royal children, left Buckingham Palace for Windsor Castle, where they remained until Tuesday. On Wednesday (by desire of her Majesty) the Prince held a levee at St. James's Palace, her Majesty presiding at a Court the same afternoon. And to-day (Saturday) her Majesty holds a Privy Council at Buckingham Palace.

The *Court Newsman* thus records the leading incidents attendant upon Royalty during the week:—

On Friday evening the Queen had a dinner party at Buckingham Palace. The company included the Duke of Wellington, Lord Gough, the Earl of Mulgrave, the Right Hon. Sir Robert and Lady Peel, the Right Hon. Sir John Hobhouse, the Right Hon. Wm. Sebright Lascelles, Sir Hamilton and Lady Seymour, and Col. the Hon. C. B. and Mrs. Phipps.

On Saturday afternoon her Majesty and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Princess Royal, the Princess Alice, the Princess Helena, and the Princess Louisa, and attended by the Countess of Mount Edgecumbe, Lord Byron, Colonel the Hon. Charles Grey, Lord Alfred Paget, Colonel Bouverie, Hon. and Rev. G. Wellesley, and Mr. Birch, left town at five minutes past one o'clock, for Windsor Castle. Her Majesty and Prince Albert, the Royal Family, and the ladies and gentlemen in waiting arrived at the Castle via the Great Western Railway, at two o'clock. A guard of honour of the Scots Fusilier Guard was on duty at the railway station. Her Majesty and the Royal party went from the station to the Castle in five of the Queen's carriages. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent dined with her Majesty and the Prince Consort at the Castle in the evening.

On Sunday her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, her Royal Highness the Princess Royal, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household attended divine service in the private chapel. The Hon. and Rev. G. Wellesley officiated.

On Monday her Majesty and the Prince, with the Royal children, took early walking exercise on the slopes. The Prince Consort afterwards enjoyed the diversion of hunting in the neighbourhood of Windsor.

On Tuesday the Queen and the Prince left the Castle for town, travelling by a special train on the South-Western Railway from Datchet. On arriving at the Richmond station, her Majesty, with the Prince Consort and the Prince of Wales, alighted, and entering a Royal carriage, drove to the Star and Garter Hotel, to pay a visit to the Count and Countess de Neully. Her Majesty remained with the illustrious exiles more than an hour, and then left in an open travelling carriage and four for the metropolis, taking her route through Richmond Park, by Roehampton Gate, and over Barnes Common, on to the great western road into London.

On Wednesday, after the Levee, the Queen and the Prince honoured the performance of the French Plays with their presence.

On Thursday the Queen walked in the gardens of Buckingham Palace. His Royal Highness Prince Albert rode out on horseback in the morning, attended by Colonel Bouverie. Her Majesty afterwards had a dinner-party at Buckingham Palace. The band of the Coldstream Guards were in attendance during dinner.

Lord Alfred Paget (Clerk Marshal) has relieved Colonel Buckley in his duties of Equerry in Waiting to her Majesty; and Colonel Bouverie has relieved Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. Alexander Gordon in his duties as Equerry in Waiting to his Royal Highness Prince Albert.

THE QUEEN'S COURT.

On Wednesday her Majesty held a Court at Buckingham Palace, at which Lord Campbell had an audience of her Majesty, and delivered his seals of office as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. His Lordship afterwards kissed hands on being appointed Lord Chief Justice of England. At the Court the Earl of Carlisle had an audience of the Queen, to kiss hands on being appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

THE PRINCE CONSORT'S LEVEE.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert (by the desire of the Queen) held a levee at St. James's Palace, on behalf of her Majesty, on Wednesday afternoon.

His Royal Highness arrived from Buckingham Palace shortly before two o'clock, and was received by the Lord Chamberlain and the Master of the Horse. His Royal Highness was attended by Lord George Lennox, Lord in Waiting, Captain Francis Seymour (in waiting), and Colonel Wyld, Groom of the Bedchamber; Colonel the Hon. Charles Grey, Private Secretary; and Col. Bouverie, Equerry in Waiting. Lord Dufferin, Lord in Waiting to the Queen; Sir Edward Bowater, Groom in Waiting; Lord Alfred Paget (Clerk Marshal), Equerry in Waiting; and Messrs. Forbes and Gordon, Pages of Honour to the Queen, also attended the Prince.

Her Majesty's Honourable Corps of Gentlemen at Arms was on duty in the state-room; and her Majesty's Body Guard, under the command of Captain Phipps, Exon in Waiting, was on duty in the Palace, as usual. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge (attended by Mr. Edmond Mildmay) and his Serene Highness Prince Frederick of Hesse attended the levee.

The diplomatic circle having been introduced, a variety of presentations were made by the different foreign Ministers.

The general circle was very numerously attended. Among the more noticeable presentations were the following:—Lieut.-Gen. Viscount Gough, G.C.B., on his elevation to the Peerage, and on his return from foreign service, by the Duke of Wellington; Major Herbert Edwardes, C.B., by Sir John C. Hobhouse, President of the Board of Control; the Bishop of Landaff, on appointment to the see, by the Archbishop of Canterbury; the Dean of St. Paul's, on his promotion, by the Archbishop of Canterbury; the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, by the Right Hon. Lord John Russell; Sir James Duke, M.P., on being created a Baronet, by Lord John Russell; Hon. Captain Rous, on his appointment as Naval Aide-de-camp to her Majesty, by the First Lord of the Admiralty; Mr. William Hay, on his appointment as Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis, by Sir G. Grey.

POLITICAL AND FASHIONABLE REUNIONS.

Viscount and Viscountess Hardinge gave a grand entertainment on Saturday last, at their mansion in Great Stanhope-street, to Lord and Lady Gough, and a distinguished circle, among whom were the Earl of Ripon, Sir Robert and Lady Peel, Lord and Lady Ashburton, &c.

The Right Hon. the Speaker of the House of Commons gave his fourth grand Parliamentary entertainment on Saturday last to a large party of members of the Lower House, at the right hon. gentleman's residence in Eaton-square. The Speaker afterwards held a levee, which was attended by the Duke of Wellington, the Earl of Cardigan, Lord Ashburton, and about 150 members of the House of Commons.

Lady Cottenham's assembly on Monday evening was attended by a very brilliant assemblage of rank and fashion. His Grace the Duke of Wellington arrived early, and Lord and Lady Gough honoured the *réunion* with their presence.

On Wednesday, Lady John Russell held the first of a series of three assemblies at the official residence of the Premier in Downing-street. A very numerous gathering of the leading members of the fashionable world responded to her Ladyship's invitation, and the *réunion* was altogether one of the most brilliant of the season. The company began to arrive at ten o'clock, and from that hour until midnight there was a constant succession of visitors. His grace the Duke of Wellington came at half-past ten to pay his respects to her Ladyship. Lord and Lady Gough, Viscount Hardinge, Sir Robert and Lady Peel, and Major Edwardes were also among the early arrivals. The foreign Ministers and more distinguished guests entered by the garden gate in St. James's Park, from whence a tastefully designed corridor, in Edgington's best style, extended to the mansion. The whole suite of saloons on the principal floor were thrown open on the occasion, and, with the corridor and grand staircase, brilliantly illuminated, under the direction of Messrs. Sedgwick and Taylor. Lady John Russell will have another assembly on Wednesday next.

The Marchioness of Normanby left town on Thursday morning, for the British Embassy at Paris.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Kildare have taken a mansion in St. James's-place for the season.

Earl Fitzwilliam has been unanimously elected High Steward of Cambridge, in the room of the late Lord Godolphin.

Viscount Gough took his seat in the House of Lords on Monday night. His Lordship was introduced by Viscount Hardinge and Viscount Hawarden, and very warmly welcomed by the Duke of Cambridge, the Marquis of Anglesey, and other noble Peers.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer and Lady Mary Wood left town yesterday for Brighton.

Lord Tullamore, eldest son of the Earl of Charleville, was married on Thursday last to Arabella Louisa, youngest daughter of the late Henry Case, Esq., of Shenstone Moss, in the county of Stafford.

HANDSOME BEQUEST.—Mr. Allan Glen, a citizen of Glasgow for half a century, who died last week, has left the greater part of his fortune, amounting to nearly £20,000, for the endowment of two schools in Glasgow. One of the schools is for 50 boys, who are to receive clothes, books, &c., and the other is an industrial school for girls.

DISCOVERY OF A GREAT LAKE.—A great lake has been discovered in the interior of South Africa during a journey of exploration by two gentlemen named Murray and Oswald. It is situated in longitude 24 deg. east, and lat. 19 deg. south, and its limits appear to have been undiscernible. According to the natives, however, it takes twenty-five days to travel round it. The vegetation on its banks is tropical, and palms are abundant, but it contains no crocodiles, alligators, or hippopotami. It is approached by a river, which for some distance is of small size, and which, as it approaches the lake, becomes as large as the Clyde. The lake itself has no islands in it, but it is said that there are many at the mouth of the river, and that these are densely populated by a race entirely different from those near the borders of the lake. Pelicans are numerous, as also fish, some of which resemble perch and carp, and weigh between 40 lb. and 50 lb. There are likewise a great number of elephants, although of a much smaller description than those nearer the colony. The natives, whose language was unlike any known dialect spoken by the other tribes in South Africa, appeared to be of an inferior nature, and to be much afflicted with pulmonary disease.

C H E S S.

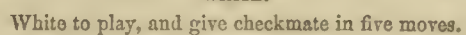
An address signed by nearly one thousand clergymen and laymen of the Church of England, praying for a revival of the home functions of the Convocation, having been forwarded to the Queen, the Home Secretary has replied that her Majesty "did not signify any commands thereon."

Of the other you have omitted

* * * Correspondents whose communications are not acknowledged this week will be replied to in our next.

BLACK.		WHITE.
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PROBLEM No. 320.
This subtle and admirable composition is by Mr. W. HORNER.



The cartel of the Amsterdam players to the members of the London Chess

THE CHESS MATCH AT WASHINGTON, UNITED STATES,
FOR 1000 DOLLARS.—TERMINATION OF THE CONTEST.

would have occupied weeks. Owing to the dangerous illness of Mr. Stanley (the

The following is the final score at the conclusion of the play:—						
C. Stanley	..	..	..	..	..	11 Games
J. H. Turner	..	..	..	..	..	5 "
Drawn	..	..	..	..	..	1 "
Total of Games played					..	17

(King's Bishop Opening.)

(a) We prefer playing this Pawn to Q 4th at once; because it gives freedom to White's game while it confines his adversary's.

(b) Mr. Stanley's "old ward," which he acquired, in days long past, among the redoubtable of "merrin England."

(c) Q to her 2d looks much stronger.

(d) These Kaitiles in combination are terrible adversaries to cope with, especially when they gain so favourable a position for attack as the present.

(e) After this we should give little for Black's game.

(f) For a moment, the necessity of capturing with this Pawn seems to retard White's attack, but it is only for a moment, since the opening made for his K Rook and Queen to sweep the Bishop's file gives additional force to the assault in a move or two.

(g) We will not pretend to comprehend the purport of this move, but give it up as quite beyond our fathom.

(h) A light breaks in upon us! Black might have meant, by moving his Rook away, to tempt his opponent to take the Kt Pawn, thinking that if he did so this move of the Kt would enable the Black King to win the adverse Kt. If this was really the object of the Rook's move, Mr. T. evidently overlooked the capture of his Bishop by the White Kt, and could have examined the position but very superficially indeed.

(i) Mr. Stanley has now got the game in his own hands, and finishes it with his accustomed vigour and ability.

(King's Kt Gambit.)

AND THE GAME WAS GIVEN UP AS A DRAWN BATTLE.

55. K takes P	55. K to R 6th
55. K to B 3d, and White is stalemated	

The *Moniteur* of Friday, March 1, contains a report addressed to the Presi-

It is to be hoped that the co-operation and the experience of this commission will tend to fix the decision of our Royal Commissioners on many points on which, for want of previous training, they are necessarily as yet only scantily informed.

[illegible]

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have recently had testimonials of esteem and affection presented to them:—The Rev. J. N. Pocklington, curate of St. Matthew's, Manchester, on the occasion of his being ordained a priest, by the teachers in the school, the officers of the church, and the ladies of the congregation.—The Rev. John Wilson, curate of the parish church, Preston, Lancashire, by the congregation, on his departure to another sphere of duty.—The Rev. Joseph Dale, upwards of thirty-eight years curate of Donington, in the diocese of Lichfield, by the inhabitants of that parish, and his friends at Al-brighton and in the neighbourhood.—The Rev. T. Ratliff, curate, by the inhabitants of Bedworth.—The Rev. Henry Newland, by the congregation of St. Simon's Church, Salford.

Or late years, many appeals have been made to the public in aid of the restoration of certain of our ancient churches, which, from various causes, have fallen into decay. An effort is now making to extend this restorative hand to the fine old Norman church of Upton, near Eton. Foremost in the good work appears Mr. Edward Jesse (Surveyor of her Majesty's Woods and Forests), who, in a letter to the *Times*, dated Richmond, Feb. 22, thus explains the perilous state of the structure:—

"Upton Church has now been closed for some years, and its dilapidated state renders it unfit for public service, for which it is much needed, owing to the more crowded state of the modern parish church. Independent of this consideration, there is so much of interest attached to the old church, its architecture is so ancient and so beautiful, and the groined roof of its chancel so much to be admired, that it is hoped a sufficient sum may be raised to complete the necessary restoration. Towards this the sum of £380 has been subscribed, including a liberal donation of £50 from her Majesty, £1200 will be required to restore the whole of the church, and £500 for the body of it only, supposing the larger sum cannot be raised." We hope, with Mr. Jessa, that the knowledge of these circumstances will aid in raising the requisite funds for the work of restoration; the anxiety for which will, doubtless, be increased by a more general acquaintance with the architectural character of the Church.



INTERIOR OF UPTON CHURCH, BUCKS.

Upton, which has the affix of cum-Chalvey, lies on the border of Buckinghamshire, about a mile distant from Windsor. The village is small, but the

parish is of great extent. It is in the hundred of Stoke, and deanery of Burnham. The manor, which belonged to Merton Abbey, was on lease to the family of the Barkers in the reign of James I. It then became the property of the Lanes, and subsequently belonged to George Edwards, Esq., of Henslow, in Bedfordshire, whose family possessed it as early as the year 1725.

The Church (which is the parish church of Slough) is a very small but interesting edifice; and, with the exception of the porch and upper stage of the tower, is of Norman architecture. The exterior has no pretension to enrichment, save the elegant doorway forming the entrance to the nave, and which is the subject of one of our illustrations. The present entrance is through a small door in the tower, which is "ivy-mantled;" and, being near Stoke Poges, the occasional residence of the poet Gray, Upton Churchyard has been fancifully considered as the subject of his beautiful Elegy.

The interior presents a sad picture of desolation. The view we give is taken from within the tower, looking towards the chancel—the tower, we should observe, being open its whole height; and on the north side there remains part of a rude wooden staircase, which once, doubtless, led to the roof.

The massive character of the chancel arch is very striking; the chancel itself has a waggon-headed roof, ornamented with simple groining. There is a dwarf screen of oak—once enriched with tracery, as the marks on the wood-work testify—spanning from pier to pier of the chancel arch. The nave roof is arched, but totally devoid of ornament. The wall of the western or nave side of the tower has a small archway in it, to communicate with the chancel, but of much smaller dimensions than the chancel arch itself; and on its northern side is an arch of enriched Gothic tracery, the pillars supporting it bearing evident marks of having been coloured in the olden time. On the southern side of the nave arch are the remains of a large archway, now filled up with brickwork. The nave has a blocked-up Norman window in the west gable, and two on either side, small and plain. The two north windows are perpendicular, as is also the east window; and above the latter is a Norman loop.

At the eastern end of the chancel is a beautiful brass, to the memory of Edward Bulstrode, Esq., and Cecil his wife, dated 1599. A monument, erected in 1631, to Henry, the son of the said Edward Bulstrode, disfigures the beautiful Gothic arch in the nave before mentioned. On the north pier of the chancel arch is the tablet to Sir William Herschel; and near it is that to dame Mary his wife, both of the simplest style. The monument of the great astronomer is delineated in our View, and the reader will not fail to observe how lowly is the final resting-place of the most gifted man of the present century.

Many years since, some farmers in the neighbourhood proposed to strip the tower of its ivy, as the harbour of the noxious sparrow; but the mantling evergreen was saved by the fostering protection of Archdeacon Heslop.

The Rectory, which was given to Merton Abbey by Paganus de Beauchamp,



DOOR OF UPTON CHURCH.

became the property of Eton College by an exchange many years before the Reformation. The Vicarage is in the gift of the Crown.

DECORATIVE ART.

(From a Correspondent.)

THE most certain and the readiest way to improve national taste in the Fine Arts is to familiarize all classes (from the working man upwards) with works characteristic of the peculiar artistic genius of various periods.

The judicious study of a single good work of original design, will produce more profitable results than any quantity of high theory; and must render essential service to the artistic manufacturer and decorative artisan, as well as more art-instruction to the public generally.

There are still vast hidden treasures of the ornamentist's art in this country, which it would be of incalculable benefit to publish in such a way as would



ELIZABETHAN CEILING AT THE RED LION INN, BARNSTABLE.—DRAWN BY MR. H. H. SHARLAND.



END OF ROOM AT THE RED LION INN, BARNSTABLE.

render them most extensively available and instructive. We speak particularly with reference to the decorations of ancient domestic architecture, articles of furniture, old plate, jewellery, tapestry, embroidered and figured stuffs, &c.

To do something by way of example, we give two Engravings of part of an elaborately ornamented and picturesque ceiling, from the principal hotel in Barnstable, Devon, which has never before been figured. The frames of the four Scripture subjects afford of themselves valuable lessons to various classes of ornamentists; indeed, whether we examine the details or consider the design as a whole, it will be admitted that this is a choice specimen of old English taste and skill. The date (cut on the little figure seated within one of the pendants) is J.V.L.Y., 1629.

The arched design represents that end of the room which is unmutated. The ornaments of the other end, together with a small part of the ceiling, have been destroyed in forming a passage.

Lyson, in his "Magna Britannia" (Devon), says, "The Golden Lion, in Barnstable, is said to have been a town-house of the Earls of Bath. The arms of the Earl of Bath and other arms are in a large room of this house which has an ornamented ceiling." It was certainly the property and the residence of Sir Nicholas Hooper, Sergeant-at-Law in the reign of Queen Anne, and from whom it passed to the Bassetts, and was sold by the late S. Basset, Esq. It is now the property of J. H. Maw, Esq., of Hastings.

In Gribble's "Memorials of Barum," the Earl of Bath is mentioned as Recorder, and as taking a great part in town affairs, about the year 1600; so it does not seem at all improbable that he had a house here.

* There is also another enriched ceiling of the same period, and of excellent design, in one of the bed-rooms.



"OUR SAVIOUR AFTER THE TEMPTATION."—PAINTED BY SIR GEORGE HAYTER, M. A. S. L.

THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

"OUR SAVIOUR AFTER THE TEMPTATION."

THIS important contribution to the Exhibition, painted by Sir George Hayter, M. A. S. L., deservedly occupies a prominent position in the middle room: its dimensions are six feet nine inches in height; five feet eight inches in width.

The holy Evangelists who have related the miracle of the Angels Ministering to Our Saviour after the Temptation, vary as to the locality of its last scene; but the statement of St. Mathew, that it took place on "an exceeding high

mountain," has been here adopted by the painter; and the view of the Valley of Jehosaphat, with the site of the city of Jerusalem, has been studied, so as to give a true general idea of the country in which the event took place. This miracle must be considered the first great triumph of Jesus Christ on earth; and therefore, although the extreme exhaustion from having fasted forty days rendered the ministering of angels necessary when his human strength was nearly annihilated, still the moment must have been one of intense joy to the heavenly host; and has, therefore, been treated in the colouring so as to avoid any sad or melancholy impression on the spectator, by appropriating such colours for the wings and garments of the angels as were frequently given by the early painters of holy subjects.

The several Angels in this composition are intended, each by their action, to represent some passage connected with the Temptation—as, "He shall give his Angels charge concerning Thee; and in their hands they shall bear Thee up," is exemplified by two of them: "Man shall not live by bread alone," by another: and the Angel pointing upwards at the departing Evil Spirit, seen dissolving into a dark mass of cloud, which hangs portentous over Jerusalem, with his right hand repels the darkness, as "Get thee behind me, Satan:" whilst the lower Angel personifies these words, "Thou shalt worship the Lord thy God."

Of the general merits of this picture we took cognizance in our first notice of the Exhibition. The composition is, for the most part, excellent, and the drawing admirable. In the principal figure, the painter has attempted to portray divine resignation and exhaustion, free from the more acute bodily suffering under which the Saviour is generally represented. In light and shade, as well as in high finish, the picture is a masterly work.

medals hitherto published: Flaxman and Inigo Jones are far advanced towards completion; and one of Banks, the sculptor, is in contemplation.

We may mention, as another instance of the efforts of the Art-Union to encourage native art, the statuettes in iron of "Thalia," lately delivered to those members to whom they were allotted as prizes. The casting of this figure is an example of great difficulties in point of manufacture, most successfully overcome.

We are glad to learn that the subscription list of this year promises to be very large. The admirable pair of prints of the "Smile" and the "Frown," after Webster; Macclise's beautiful illustrations of the "Seven Ages," cannot fail to attract many new subscribers, and more firmly to attach the old members of the society.



REVERSE OF THE "WREN" MEDAL.

THE "WREN" MEDAL OF THE ART-UNION OF LONDON.

We are this week enabled to give two Engravings of the Medal commemorative of Sir Christopher Wren, just issued by the Art-Union of London. Our Illustrations are nearly one-third larger than the actual size of the Medal, which is 2½ inches in diameter. The reverse bears the west front of St. Paul's Cathedral, by Mr. Benjamin Wyon, and considered to be one of the most successful representations of a building on a medal ever achieved. The head of the great architect on the obverse is by Mr. Wilson.

The medallion series, illustrating the history of British art (to which the Wren Medal belongs), was undertaken by the Art-Union with a view to give encouragement to an art hitherto much neglected among us; and the specimens already issued form valuable mementos of our most distinguished artists, and of some of their chief works. Reynolds, Chantrey, and Hogarth are given on the



OBVERSE OF THE "WREN" MEDAL.

COMPOSITE GREAT CIRCLE SAILING.

NEW AND SHORTER ROUTE TO AUSTRALIA.

The mercantile marine, and those interested in commerce with our distant colonies, have, within the last week, been taken by surprise by the account of the of the unprecedentedly short passage made by Captain Godfrey, emigrant ship *Constance*, in seventy-seven days from Plymouth to Adelaide; having made her departure from England on the 20th of August, and arrived at the latter port on the 5th of November. The interest excited by this voyage is not only on account of the shortness of the time occupied, but also from this advantage being the result of a scientific discovery, which has now been tested, and is open to all navigators. The result is most important, since it will tend to shorten the voyage one month. Availing ourselves of the accompanying outlines, we will endeavour briefly to explain the principles of this voyage, which to most seamen appears to be a complete enigma.

The mariner, it is well known, traverses the ocean by the aid of charts; by their aid he determines the position of distant ports, and shapes his course to the most remote regions of the earth; and, to such an extent has he been accustomed to confide in his chart, that, for all practical purposes, he disregards the globular form; if such a route appears the shorter on his chart, he cannot conceive any other to possess that advantage.

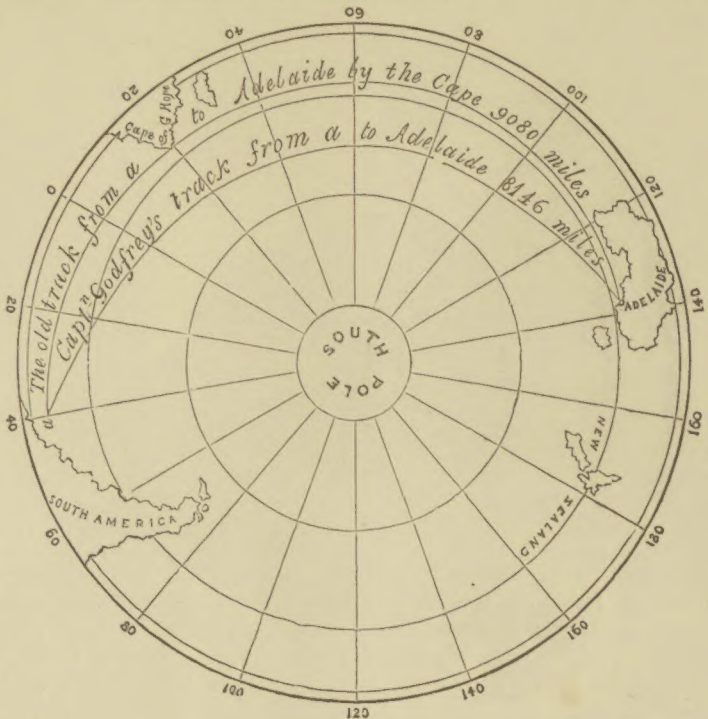
Now, the earth being a globe, in order to describe its surface on a plane, requires a distortion of surface. The regions towards the poles are distended, in order to accomplish this object; and one of the consequences of these distortions is, that the most direct lines on the earth's surface are represented as curves, and curves are represented as straight lines. We have engraved a perspective view of a globe, with the same two tracks laid down on its surface. The change of the appearance of these two lines is surprising. On the chart, the old track appears the shorter; on the globe, this advantage is shown to belong to the new route; on the chart, both lines are convex towards the south; on the globe, they are both concave in that direction.

The theoretical principle on which this shorter route is founded, was published by order of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty about eighteen months since, in a work entitled "Tables to facilitate the practice of Great Circle Sailing," which work had previously received the sanction of the men of science. This voyage has been conducted on the principles which the author, Mr. Towson, of Devonport, has denominated "Composite Great Circle Sailing" is not available. Our readers will at once perceive, by referring to the representation of the globe, that the direct track passes across the South Pole, and the Great Circle track leads to latitudes too high for navigation. Under such circumstances, the best the mariner can do is to trace the shortest track which is compatible with a favourable latitude. On his former voyage, Captain Godfrey determined by experience that the most favourable parallel as a maximum latitude is 50°, since in higher latitudes the wind is not so strong as the mariner could desire; and throughout the whole track from the point marked a to Adelaide, the winds through the year are uniformly favourable.

The composite route to Australia does not differ from other voyages until the mariner has reached about the latitude 24° south. Having cleared the trade winds, he then shapes his route on the arc of a great circle, varying his course by compass according as the latitude of the ship varies, as shown below; or he

sails as near to these courses as the direction of the winds will permit. The courses are as follows:—

Lat.	Course.	Lat.	Course.	Lat.	Course.	Lat.	Course.
25.0 .. S.E.	E.	39.30 .. S.E.	E.	46.0 .. S.E.	E.	49.30 .. S.E.	E.
30.0 .. S.E.	E.	41.30 .. S.E.	E.	47.0 .. S.E.	E.	49.30 .. S.E.	E.
34.0 .. S.E.	E.	43.0 .. S.E.	E.	48.0 .. S.E.	E.	49.45 .. S.E.	E.
37.0 .. S.E.	E.	44.30 .. S.E.	E.	48.30 .. S.E.	E.	49.57 .. S.E.	E.



This part of the voyage is about 3480 miles, and brings the ship 68 degrees of longitude nearer her destination. She then runs due east on the parallel 50, about 72 deg. 40 min. of longitude, being about 4360 miles, and then leaves that parallel by the route of a great circle for her destination. This last-named part of her voyage is 1865 miles, and about 43 deg. longitude—making altogether, from the commencement of the composite track, 8145 miles; whereas the same voyage by the Cape, and thence to Adelaide, by Mercator's sailing, is 9080—making a saving of distance to the amount of 935 miles, besides an equal saving of time, from the uniform favourable winds that blow in these latitudes.

INTELLIGENCE OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

(From the *Globe* of Thursday.)

With reference to the article in this day's *Morning Herald*, in which it is stated "The writer of the letter states that he had seen Sir John Franklin—that he and all his party were quite safe, and coming through the North-west passage"—we have been furnished with the following copy of a letter from Mr. Samuel Peck to the Lords of the Admiralty; by which it will be observed that no mention is made of Sir John Franklin having been "seen" by any one:—

(COPY.)

"Liverpool, March 6, 1850.

"To the Lords of the Admiralty, London.
"My Lords,—I hasten to give the intelligence that I received regarding Sir John Franklin and his Expedition, which I believe to be the first, and I trust will prove correct, as I can give full evidence of the honour and truthfulness of the writer, my son.

"Herewith a full extract of the letter, dated San Francisco Bay, California, Sunday, December 30, 1849:—

"There was a gentleman on board the ship yesterday that has just arrived from Kamschatka, with the news of the discovery of Sir John Franklin and all his party; they are all well, and have come through the North-West passage. (Signed) 'CHARLES PECK.'

"My son writes from on board the English ship *Blakeley*, of Liverpool. I trust, my Lords, that I shall have been the first to give the intelligence of the missing Expedition. The truth or erroneous information conveyed by the gentleman alluded to by my son must shortly become known. I give also a postscript to my son's letter.

"P.S. This is favoured by Captain Askew, late of the barque *Chilian*, of London, who has kindly offered to post it for me at Panama, to clear the Yankee postage. (Signed) 'C. W. P.'

(Signed)

"SAMUEL PECK."

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Major-General Grant, C.B., has just been placed on the list of general officers receiving rewards for distinguished services.

Captain H. B. Wynyard is to succeed the late Major Cane as the fort-major at Edinburgh Castle.

PROMOTION FROM THE RANKS AND ANNUITIES.—A circular has been issued by the Secretary at War to commanding officers, to the effect that, "It being necessary to regulate the course of proceeding for obtaining the good conduct rewards, sanctioned by the Royal warrant of 1st July, 1848, Article 5, p. 4, and stating that, if the officer promoted from non-commissioned officer shall be serving abroad when such promotion shall be notified, the regulated allowance for his outfit may be inserted at once in the regimental accounts, provided the charge be supported by a certificate from the officer commanding the regiment, that the officer promoted has provided himself with the necessary outfit, and has paid for the same; and the commanding officer shall, in every such instance, specially notify to the War Office that he has sanctioned payment of the account. If, on the other hand, the officer shall be at home at the time of the notification, a previous application for the allowance should be made to the Secretary at War, through the commanding officer, accompanied by the certificate above required. In regard to the annuities and medals sanctioned for distinguished and meritorious services, the names of the individuals deemed worthy of the same being forwarded by commanding officers to the Commander-in-Chief, the payment of the annuities, when sanctioned, will be provided for by the Secretary at War. No charge whatever, under this head, is therefore to be made in the regimental accounts."

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—At Woolwich, the preparations for the Arctic Expedition progress with moderate activity; the officers who have been appointed to the command of the ships visiting the dockyard daily, to enter men and to make the necessary arrangements for the outfit. The *Pioneer*, st.-v., still remains in dock, the shipwrights being busy in strengthening her timbers and the engineers in making the assurance of her safety, so far as it rests on engines and boilers, doubly sure. The *Intrepid*, st.-v., formerly the *Free-Trade*, has not yet arrived from the Mediterranean, but is expected daily. Both vessels will be fitted with Mr. Sylvester's warming apparatus; and every improvement that science or experience can suggest, to promote the comfort and safety of the officers and men, will be adopted. The *Resolve* and *Assistance* remain in dock, the one at Mr. Wigram's, the other at Mr. Green's yards, at Blackwall, where the work of strengthening and rigging them progresses rapidly. The *Jasper*, st.-v., runs to and fro between Woolwich and Blackwall, conveying the riggers who are employed in fitting the vessels. Both of the sailing-vessels are to have crews of 90 men, of whom 30 will be attached to each steamer, which will act as a tender.

PRIZE MONEY.—Notice is given to the commodore, officers, and ship's company of her Majesty's ship *Acton*, George Mansel, Esq., captain, that they will be paid their respective proportions arising from the capture of the Brazilian brigantine *Maria Theresa*, on the 9th September, 1847, on the 22nd inst., at 10, John-street, Adelphi; and all shares not then claimed will be re-called every Tuesday and Friday, pursuant to act of Parliament. Commodore, £21 10s. 9d.; 1st class, £90 5s. 7d.; 3rd, £9 0s. 6d.; 4th, £4 10s. 3d.; 5th, £4 1s. 3d.; 6th, £2 14s. 2d.; 7th, £2 5s. 1d.; 8th, £1 16s. 1d.; 9th, £1 7s. 1d.; 10th, 18s. 0d.; 11th, 13s. 6d.; 12th, 9s. 0d.; 13th, 6s. 9d.

IMPORTANT FOR EMIGRANTS TO THE UNITED STATES.—We have much pleasure in publishing the following:—"British Protective Emigrant Society, in union with the St. George's Society of New York (an incorporated society). Office, No. 17, Rector-street, New York. John C. Beebe, Esq., M.D. (president of St. George's Society), Anthony Barclay, Esq. (British Consul), Thos. Dixon, Esq.; Joseph Fowler, Esq.; Edward F. Sanderson, Esq.; James Boorman, Esq.; Richard Irvine, Esq. (president of St. Andrew's Society); William D. Cuthbertson, Esq.; James B. Eilman, Esq.; John S. Bartlett, Esq.; Edward W. Corning, Esq.; Charles B. Eilman, Esq.; M. Russell, Esq.; Charles Edwards, consul and solicitor to the British Protective Emigrant Society; Rich. Bell, Esq.; John Connah, Esq.; Sepimus Crooks, Esq.; W. C. Pickers-gill, Esq.; Charles H. Webb, superintendent of the British Protective Emigrant Society. The British Protective Emigrant Society was established in 1844, for the purpose of protecting emigrants from fraud and imposition; and it urges upon them the necessity, on arrival at New York, of making

immediate application to the society, at the office, 17, Rector-street, New York, where they will receive correct information and advice, free of charge, relative to routes, expenses of travelling, and all matters connected with their future prospects in a strange land. Emigrants are particularly cautioned against persons whom they first meet on arrival at New York, especially those who would endeavour to prevent their applying to this society; as by lending an ear to these pretended professions of assistance and friendship, they are certain of finding themselves imposed upon. The society desires to impress upon the minds of emigrants that its object is simply to give advice, free of charge, and to caution them against the numerous frauds and impositions to which they are subjected, and to direct them how to proceed to their respective places of destination safely and economically. Neither the society nor any of its members have anything to do in promoting emigration, nor with any agent or company connected with the purchase or disposal of lands to emigrants, before or after their arrival; nor is it associated, either directly or indirectly, with any party engaged in the business of forwarding emigrant passengers. The applicants to the 'British Protective Emigrant Society' for situations, from its commencement, have been as follows:—English, 2268—employment obtained for 1751; Scotch, 630—ditto, 487; Irish, 1703—ditto, 1123; Welsh, 120—ditto, 97; Canada, Nova Scotia, and West Indies, 75—ditto, 48; besides 70,000 who have applied for advice, and whose names are registered.—New York, April 23, 1849."

THE STANFIELD HALL PROPERTY.—Since the family of the late Mr. Jermy have left their residence at Stanfield Hall, it has remained tenanted, the gatekeeper being left in charge. On Saturday last, however, two men, named Jermy and Larner, who had previously put forward claims to the estate, contrived to gain an entrance into the Hall, and retained possession until the police were sent for; but the intruders prudently withdrew before the arrival of the authorities.

THE FATAL AFFRAY AT THE DORCHESTER PROTECTION MEETING.—At Dorchester, on Monday, Mr. John Brake, of Sydling, the farmer who has been sworn to as the party who struck down and killed the lad, William Allen, in the affray after the Dorchester Protection meeting, was summoned to appear before the borough justices, on the charge of having caused the death of the boy. The boy's father was not attended by a legal gentleman, as on a former occasion, and it is said that he sought the services of nearly all the attorneys in the town in vain. Mr. Manfield attended for the accused. Two of the witnesses who were examined before the Coroner, viz. Sergeant Fitzsimons and J. Vincent, and two additional witnesses, viz. T. Hardy and I. Hodges, a little deaf and dumb boy, were called by the father, and they distinctly and firmly swore to Brake being the party who knocked down the boy. Hardy said he saw him knock the lad down as they knock down a cow; and the little dumb boy, who was examined through his brother (acting as his interpreter), said he was standing near to the deceased when he was struck down. On being asked to look round the court to identify the man (Brake having just been withdrawn by his solicitor), he replied he was not present. In the midst of his examination Brake returned, and some time afterwards, on his being again desired to point out the party, he went over and laid his hand on Mr. Brake. The witnesses were subjected to a severe cross-examination, which produced some discrepancies as to the position of the parties at the time the blow was struck, and also as to the dress worn by the party who struck the blow, some describing the coat as dark, others as light, though they agreed that it was not a black one, and was an over-coat. After an examination which lasted until four o'clock in the afternoon, the magistrates decided on sending the case to the assizes, but admitted Mr. Brake to bail.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The English Funds have steadily advanced since Monday's opening, registering an improvement of one per cent. upon the closing prices of the preceding week. Consols on Monday attained 95½, and the probability of an easy solution of the Greek question caused a further improvement on Tuesday to 95½. The Continental news on Wednesday, in reference to the Swiss and Prussian affairs, added to Lord Palmerston's explanation in the House of Commons on the preceding evening, gave a firm tone to Consols at the opening, and a steady advance to 96½ for money and account succeeded, closing at 96 to ½. Some realising on Thursday slightly depressed prices, Consols quoting 95½ ½ during the day. Exchequer Bills advanced 1s. on Wednesday. India Bonds remained at former quotations. The books for the transfer of Bank Stock will close on Tuesday next, opening on the 12th of April. Reduced closes on the same day, and opens on the 18th of April; also Long Annuities, and Annuities 1859. New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents closed on Tuesday, and open on the 19th of April. India Stock is closed, and will open on the 11th of April. The official list at the end of the week gives prices as follows:—Bank Stock 207½; Reduced, 96½; Consols, 95½; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent. Annuities, 98½; Long Annuities, to expire Jan. 1860, 8½; India Stock, 266½; India Bonds, £1000, 87 p.; Ditto under £1000, 87 p.; Consols for Account, 96½; Exchequer Bills, £1000, June, 58 p.; Ditto Advertised, 54 p.

Business in the Foreign House has been rather inactive, Peruvian and Portuguese displaying the greatest amount of fluctuations. Peruvian advanced on Monday from 71 (the last price on Saturday) to 74 to 73½; the Deferred, 32½. Increased business on Tuesday again improved the price to 75½, and the Deferred to 33½. This improvement was well maintained on Wednesday; but some depression prevailed on Thursday, it being understood that the Government had asked authority from Congress to anticipate the sums arising from the guano contract up to next June. Portuguese advanced 1 per cent. on Tuesday, maintaining firmly the rise. The changes in the other various securities have not been material, as the following prices will show:—Brazilian Bonds, 89½; Ditto, New, 1843, 83; Danish Bonds, 1825, Five per Cent., 96; Mexican, Five per Cent., 1846, ex. Jan. Coupons, 29½; Ditto, Account, 29½; Peruvian Bonds, Four per Cent., Account, 74½; Ditto, Deferred, 32½; Portuguese, Five per Cents, 84; Ditto, Four per Cent., 33½; Russian Bonds, Scrip, 1½ p.; Spanish Five per Cent., 1840, Account, 11½; Venezuela Bonds Two-and-a-Quarter per Cent., 33½.

Railway Shares are firmer, prices in several instances having advanced. The following are the last quotations of actual bargains:—Bristol and Exeter, 62; Ditto, Thirds, 91 dis.; Buckinghamshire, 17; Caledonian, 11½; East Anglian, £25, L. and E. L. and D., 1½; Eastern Counties, 7½ x. d.; Ditto, New, Preference, 6 per Cent., 11½; East Lincolnshire, Guaranteed, 6 per Cent., 27½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 27; Great Northern, 8½; Ditto, A, Deferred, 2½; Ditto, B, 6 per Cent., 5½; Ditto, 5 per Cent., Preference, 10½; Great Western, 59½ x. d.; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 14½ x. d.; Ditto, Fifths, 12 x. d.; Ditto, New, £17, 7½ x. d.; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 45; Ditto, Quarters, 9; Ditto, Fifths, 1½; Ditto, New, Guaranteed 6 per Cent., 12½; Leeds and Bradford, 98; Leeds and Thirsk, Preference, 6 per Cent., 3½ dis.; London and Blackwall, 3½ x. d.; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 80½; Ditto, New, Guaranteed 6 per Cent., 134; Ditto, Guaranteed 5 per Cent., 10½; London and North-

Western, 105½ x. d.; Ditto, New, Quarters, 12½ x. d.; Ditto, Fifths 12½ x. d.; Ditto, £10 (M. and B.), C, 1½; London and South-Western, 65½ x. d.; Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, 2½; Midland, 40 x. d.; Ditto, £50 Shares, 5½; Ditto, Birmingham and Derby, 18½ x. d.; Ditto, Consolidated Bristol and Birmingham, 6 per Cent., 12½; North British, Quarters, 2½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 9½; Reading, Guildford, and Reigate, 15½; Scottish Central, 13½; Shropshire Union, 2½; South-Eastern, 18½; Ditto, No. 2, 18½; South Wales, 16½; South Yorkshire, Doncaster, and Goole, 8½; Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth, 40; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 14½; Ditto, Newcastle Extension, 8½; Ditto, G.N.E. Preference, 1½; York and North Midland, 18; Ditto, Preference, 6½; Roulogne and Amiens, 7; Central of France (Orleans and Vierzon), 13; East Indian, 5½; Namur and Liege, 6½; Northern of France, 13½; Orleans and Bordeaux, 3½; Sambre and Meuse, 2½; United Mexican Mine, 7½; Union of Australia, 29½.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—Although the arrivals of English wheat for our market during the present week, coastwise and by land carriage, have been very moderate, the demand for all descriptions has ruled heavy, and, in some instances, the quotations have had a downward tendency. Fine foreign wheats have been mostly held at full currencies. Damp and inferior kinds have ruled almost nominal. In barley, next to nothing doing. Malt has continued dull in the extreme, owing to the large supplies coming forward. Oats, beans, peas, and Indian corn very dull. The nominal top price of flour has fallen to 38s per 280 lbs.

English.—Wheat, Essex, and 3s. 10d. to 4s. 2d.; ditto, white, 40s to 42s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 38s to 40s; ditto, white, 42s to 44s; rye, 22s to 25s; grinding barley, 18s to 21s; distilling ditto, 22s to 25s; malted ditto, 22s to 27s; Chevalier, 57s to 58s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 14s to 16s; potato ditto, 17s to 20s; Youghal and Cork, black, 13s to 15s; ditto, white, 14s to 16s; tick beans, new, 34s to 36s; ditto, old, 32s to 34s; grey peas, 25s to 26s; maple, 26s to 28s; white, 26s to 27s; boilers, 27s to 28s, per quarter. Town-made flour, 33s to 38s; Suffolk, 26s to 28s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 28s to 33s per 280 lbs.—Foreign: Danzig red wheat, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; barley, —s to —s; oats, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s per quarter. Flour, American, 21s to 24s per barrel; Baltic, 22s to 24s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—Canary seed moves off freely; yet prices are not supported. Rape-seed is rather dearer. In other articles we have no change to notice.

Livestock.—English, sowing, 51s to 56s; Baltic, crushing, 40s to 42s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 41s to 46s; Hempseed, 33s to 36s per quarter; Coriander, 16s to 23s per cwt.; Brown Mustard-seed, 8s to 11s; white ditto, 6s to 9s 6d. Tares, 4s 3d to 4s 9d per bushel. English rapeseed, new, 43s to 46s per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, 49 0s to 49 10s; ditto, foreign, 46 0s to 47 10s per 1000; Rapeseed cakes, 54 0s to 54 5s per ton. Canary, 72s to 76s per quarter. English Clover-seed, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, up to —s. Foreign, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, —s per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6d to 7d; of household ditto, 4d to 5d, per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 38s 6d; barley, 23s 9d; oats, 14s 11d; rye, 21s 11d; beans, 24s 4d; peas, 25s 11d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 38s 8d; barley, 23s 9d; oats, 14s 11d; rye, 21s 9d; beans, 25s 1d; peas, 26s 9d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 1s 0d; barley, 1s 0d; oats, 1s 0d; rye, 1s 0d; beans 1s 0d; peas, 1s 0d.

Tea.—For all kinds the demand is in a very inactive state, at barely last week's quotations. Common sound Congou is selling at 9½d to 10½d per lb. A public sale of 1010 packages Assam is advertised for the 13th inst.

Sugar.—Fine parcels of West India, Mauritius, and Bengal are in moderate request, at full prices. In other kinds of raw sugar very little is doing. Foreign quantities dull. Refined goods move off slowly.—Brown lumps at 48s; and fair grocery, 48s 6d to 50s per cwt.

Coffee.—The nominal price of ordinary Ceylon is 58s per cwt. In other kinds of coffee very little is doing, at last week's quotations.

Rice.—This article is very much in sale, and prices rule the turn in favour of the buyers.

Provisions.—Since our last report, the demand for most kinds of foreign butter has ruled steady, at full prices. Fine hay Friesland is quoted at 10s to 12s; other kinds, 50s to 90s per cwt. We have a moderate inquiry for Irish butter, at fully late rates. The transactions for the inland markets are small, and the stock on hand is limited. Carlow, 74s to 84s; Clonmel and Kilkenny, 72s to 82s; Cork, 72s to 76s; Belfast, 68s to 72s; Limerick, 68s to 70s; Waterford, 68s to 70s; Sligo and Tralee, 68s to 69s per cwt. Fine new Dorset moves off freely at 10s to 11s per cwt. Stale parcels are neglected. Fresh is in moderate request, at 9s to 13s per doz. lbs. The supply of bacon being on the increase, the demand for that article is heavy, and prices are with difficulty supported. Prime small Waterford, landed, 45s to 46s; heavy, 42s to 44s per cwt. Hamburg bacon steady, at 42s to 43s per cwt. In the value of other kinds of provisions we have no change to notice.

Tallow.—Fine P.Y.C. on the spot is steady, at 36s 6d to 36s 9d per cwt. The nearest quotation for new, deliverable up to the end of the year, is 38s. Town tallow, 35s 6d to 36s net cash; rough fat, 2s 0½d per 8lbs.

Oils.—The inquiry for most qualities is tolerably firm, at last week's prices.

Straw.—Meadow hay, £2 8s to £3 10s; clover ditto, £2 3s to £4 10s; and straw, £1 1s to £1 8s per load. Trade dull.

Coals.—Carr's Hartley, 15s; Chester Main, 14s; New Tanfield, 13s 6d; Cowpen Hartley, 15s; Haswell, 17s 6d; Lumley's, 15s 6d per ton. Trade dull.

Spirits.—The transactions in brandy are still small, yet previous rates are fairly supported. Fine West India rum is quite dear. Corn spirits neglected.

Hops.—Our market continues in a very inactive state. In prices, however, we have no change to notice.

Wool.—The demand by private contract is very firm, and late rates are well supported in every instance.

Potatoes.—Owing to the immense importations from abroad, the demand for all kinds of potatoes is heavy in the extreme, at a decline in the quotations of from 5s to 10s per ton.

Smithfield.—For all kinds of fat stock—the supplies of which are seasonably large—the demand is heavy, at drooping prices:—

Beef, from 2s 8d to 3s 8d; mutton, 3s 0d to 4s 4d; veal, 3s 0d to 3s 10d; and pork, 3s 2d to 4s 0d per 8lb, to sink the offals.

Emigrate and Leadenhall.—These markets are in a very inactive state, on the following terms:—

Beef, from 2s 2d to 3s 2d; mutton, 2s 6d to 3s 6d; veal, 3s 0d to 3s 10d; and pork, 3s 10d to 4s 0d per 8lb, by the carcass.

ROBERT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, MARCH 1.

WHITEHALL, FEB. 28.

The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignity of a Baron of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto Sir Albert Denison Denison, Knight, commonly called Lord Albert Denison Denison, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, style, and title of Baron Londesborough, of Londesborough, in the East Riding of the county of York.

The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignity of a Baron of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto Samuel Jones Lloyd, Esq., and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, style, and title of Baron Overstone, of Overstone, and of Fotheringhay, both in the county of Northampton.

FEB. 28.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint William Blott, Gent., to be Lieutenant in the Artillery Company of London.

FEB. 28.—The Lord Chancellor has appointed Robert William Bone, of Devonport, in the county of Devon, Gent.; John Cooper, of Manchester, Gent.; and John Francis Burton, of Lincoln, Gent.; to be Masters Extraordinary in the High Court of Chancery.

WAR-OFFICE, MARCH 1.

1st or Grenadier Regiment of Foot Guards: Ensign and Lieut B W Hotham to be Lieutenant and Captain, vice Sir C Lindsey, Bart.

29th Foot: Lieut C E Macdonald to be Captain, vice Brevet Major E Boyd; Ensign W D Chapman to be Lieutenant, vice Macdonald; Ensign R Bateman to be Ensign, vice Chapman; Lieut L Farrington to be Adjutant, vice Macdonald. 37th: Ensign J G Anderson to be Lieutenant, vice Harrison. 66th: Ensign J W Moffatt to be Lieutenant, vice Lloyd.

UNATTACHED.—Capt W Driberg to be Major.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, FEB. 28.

Royal Regiment of Artillery: Second Capt H P Goodenough to be Adjutant; Second Capt H Rogers to be Adjutant; Second Capt J J Branding to be Adjutant, vice Cator; Second Capt T W Lawrence to be Adjutant, vice A Benn.

BANKRUPTS.

J BELBIN (not of Belpin, as advertised in last Friday's *Gazette*), Beaumont-street, St. Marylebone, cooper, and J MATHIAS, 31 Mark Lane, Frederick-street, London's-park, cooper. J WATTS, St. Ives, Huntingdonshire, scrivener. R LANGLEY, Old Paradise-row, Islington, licensed victualler. J HUNT, Bath, victualler. L T SABINE, Weymouth, Dorsetshire, ironmonger. J N DATHAN, Cannon-street-road, Middlesex, ironmonger. J FAWCETT, Kingston-upon-Hull, timber-merchant. J H VEITCH, Durham, printer. T ATKINSON, Liverpool, slater.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

H ELDER, Edinburgh. C ELDER, Edinburgh. J BAIRD, Glasgow, cattle-dealer. G CRUKSHANK, Whitehill, Cairnrie, farmer. J MINTO, Edinburgh, cooper, smith. D CREIDIE, Kirkcaldy, seedman. M LAURIE, Edinburgh, brassfounder.

TUESDAY, MARCH 5.

LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE, FEB. 21.

Notice is hereby given, that his Royal Highness Prince Albert will, by the desire of her Majesty, hold Leves at St. James's Palace, on behalf of her Majesty, on the following days, at two o'clock:—Wednesday, 8th March; Thursday, 9th March; and Friday, 10th March next. It is her Majesty's pleasure that presentations to his Royal Highness at these Leves shall be considered equivalent to presentations to the Queen.

Addressees to the Queen may either be forwarded to her Majesty through the Secretary of State for the Home Department, or may be reserved until her Majesty shall hold a Levee.

CROWN OFFICE, MARCH 5.

MEMBER RETURNED TO SEAT IN THIS PRESENT PARLIAMENT.

City of Canterbury.—Frederick Romilly, Esq., in the room of Lord Albert Denison Denison, who has accepted the office of Steward of her Majesty's Chiltern Hundreds.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

G F BLOW, Great Dover-street, currier.

BANKRUPTS.

and CO., 1, BROOK-LANE, FLEET-STREET. Sold by all Medicine
s. Also, Dr. LOCKE'S FEMALE WAFERS, the only remedy
needed to Ladies. Have no taste of medicine. Price is. 1s. 6d.,
and 11s. per box.—BEWARE OF IMITATIONS IN THE FORM OF

SCULPTURE OF THE NEW FRONT OF BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

THE sculptural enrichment of the new east front of Buckingham Palace having been completed (as regards the exterior *façade* towards St. James's Park), we have engraved the four principal figure groups, which partake of that national character which has been regarded as the distinctive recommendation of the other portions of the Palace sculptures.

Hereafter we shall illustrate the new elevation, which projects but slightly beyond the face of the old building on either side, and occupies in the whole about 360 feet. The height to the top of the balustrade is about 77 feet. Our present purpose is, however, to describe the sculptural embellishments, which we have here engraved.

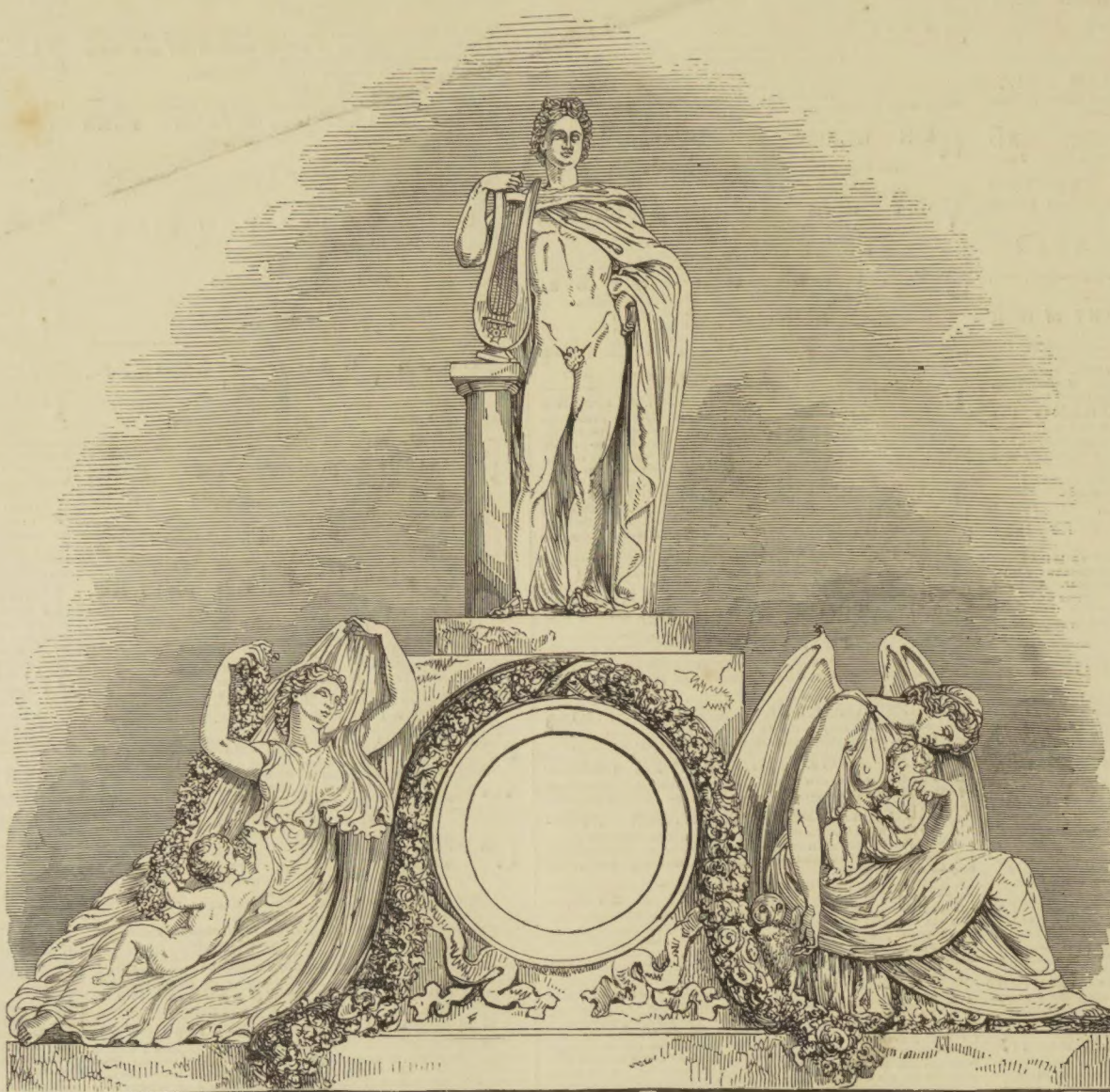
These sculptures adorn the centre and two wings of the Park *façade*. In the former is an arch opening with a balcony supported by bold trusses, and surmounted by scroll-work, enclosing a shield bearing "V.R., 1847;" whilst on the lateral turrets are placed colossal figures of our old tutelar favourites St. George and the never-to-be-conquered Dragon, and Britannia with the British Lion. These figures are sculptured by Termouth.

Over the north wing is a group of the Hours, upon a pedestal pierced with a circle intended for a wind-dial, flanked with recumbent figures.

Upon the corresponding or southern wing is a circle for the reception of a clock dial, flanked by Morning and Night, the latter with bat's wings and her characteristic bird, the centre figure of Apollo being an impersonation of Noon. These two groups (upon the wings) formed part of the original sculptural decoration of the Palace.

Military trophies and festoons of flowers are distributed over various parts of the building, where ornament has been required to give effect to the design.

It may be interesting to recapitulate the circumstances under which this east front has been added to the Palace; and this we do by aid of Mr. Cunningham's "Handbook for London."



SOUTHERN WING.

the wing was used "by the Lord Chamberlain's department for stores and workshops;" that there was a constant noise and a continual smell of oil and glue; and if these were not enough, he adds, "the kitchen again is a nuisance to the Palace." Mr. Blore's estimate amounted to £150,000, and for this he was to make a "new east front to the Palace, clear out and re-arrange rooms in the south wing; make alterations in the north wing, new kitchens and offices, with ball-room over, take down the marble arch, decorate, paint, and alter drains." The sum was large, but the nuisances complained of were so great that the work was commenced forthwith, and is now approaching completion.

The Marble Arch remains to be removed; this delay having been caused by the want of a fit site for this very costly yet ineffective work of decorated architecture. It is curious to note how many new localities have been suggested. More than three years since, a Correspondent of the *Builder* said, remove the arch to the extremity of the Mall, to form a public entrance to St. James's Park, at Spring Gardens, and then, how fine will be the effect, as it is seen terminating the vista, from the Palace windows, or what a regal entrance will it be to the Royal avenue. Another asks, why not shift the arch to the fine area opposite the Horse Guards? this suggester forgetting that although the structure is copied generally from one of the triumphal arches of Imperial Rome, there are no figures of captives or groupes of military trophies to tell the proud tale of triumph: hence, on the score of inappropriateness, this location is objectionable. Yet, this suggester proposed that the arch be "brought down and placed in front of the landscape garden interior of St. James's Park, to which it would serve as a Royal entrance, and would seem to keep up a connexion with the Palace, which would be seen in the distance beyond it. Placed here, and in the vicinity of the Horse Guards and the Admiralty, it would also serve exceedingly well as an arch commemorative of the valorous



CENTRE.



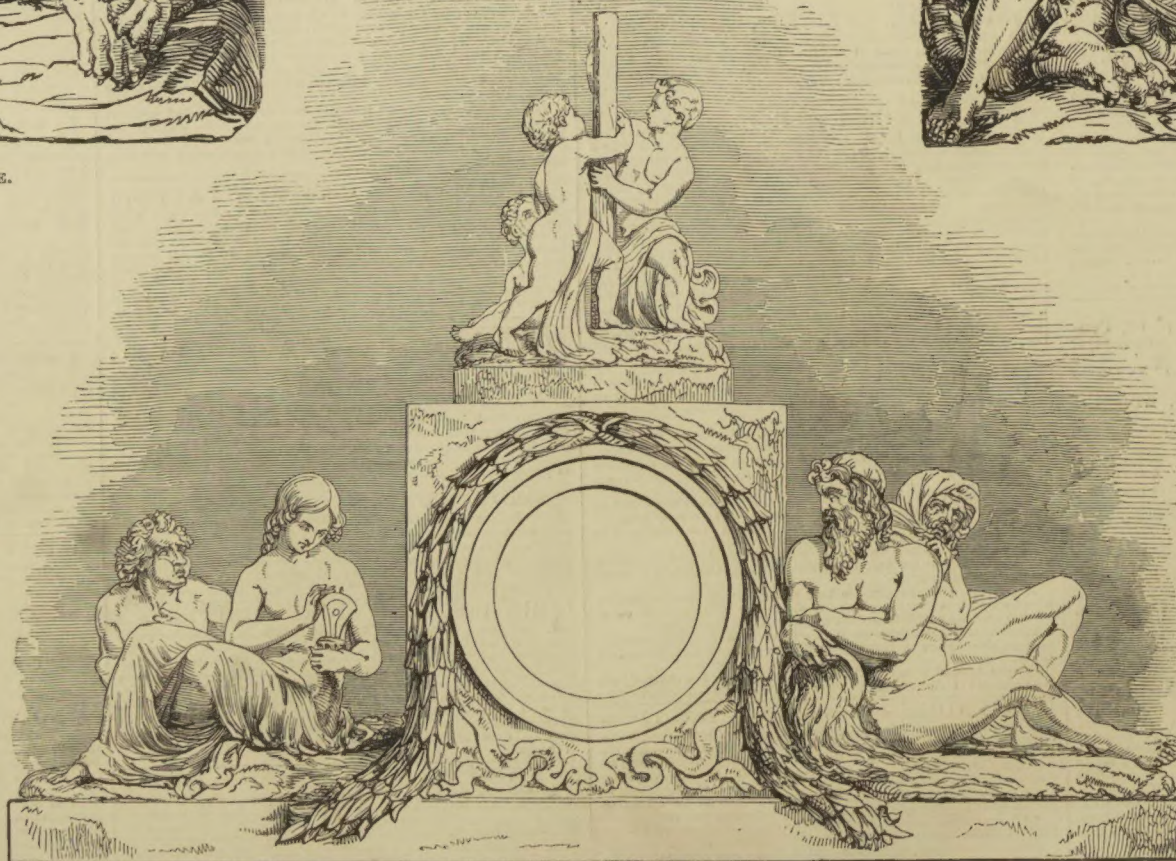
CENTRE.

In the spring of 1846, Sir Robert Peel informed the Lords of the Treasury that her Majesty had been for some time past subjected to great inconvenience "from the insufficient accommodation" afforded by the Palace. A letter was, consequently, written (May 23, 1846) to the Commissioners of the Woods and Forests, by whom Aug. 3, 1846, Mr. Blore was called upon to report on "the nature and extent of the insufficiency of accommodation, together with such plans, elevations, and estimates as would best provide for its improvement and enlargement." Mr. Blore, in his reply (August 4, 1846), observed that he had "long been aware of the extreme inconvenience to which her Majesty personally, the juvenile members of the Royal family, and the whole of the Royal establishment, had been subjected in consequence of the insufficiency of Buckingham Palace in point of accommodation." Among other inconveniences enumerated by Mr. Blore, it appears that the private apartments in the north wing "were not calculated originally for a married Sovereign—the head of a family;" that the nursery department was confined "to a few rooms in the attics of the same wing;" and that the basement story of

Until the Arch be removed, the new Palace front must appear to great disadvantage. It is, however, presumed that the taking down of the Arch and of the hoard will be simultaneous, and will be connected with the commencement of some plan for laying out the ground in front of the Palace. To aid the artistic effect it has been proposed to introduce groupes of sculpture, a balustraded terrace-walk, &c.

ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—At the monthly meeting of this society, held on Monday, G. R. Waterhouse, Esq., President, in the chair, Mr. Bond exhibited a piece of the stem of an ash-tree, from near Whittleford, Cambridgeshire, covered with pupæ cases of a *Galeruca*; and also some web formed by the larvæ of *Galleria colonella*, which he had found between two planks of wood. Mr. S. Stevens exhibited specimens, from Venezuela, of *Agrotis saucia* and *suffusa*, identical with the British species. Mr. Stainton exhibited some Micro-Lepidoptera he had recently bred, and six new species of British Tineidæ. Mr. Westwood exhibited a British specimen of *Ophion undulatum*, identical with an Albanian species.

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NORTHERN WING.